FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PAN-CARIBBEAN DISASTER PREVENTION TEAM SET UP

FL261926 Bridgetown CANA in English 1546 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 26 Nov (CANA) -- A two-year Pan-Caribbean disaster preparedness and prevention project has been set up in Antigua. The main task of the project will be to assist eastern Caribbean governments in planning preparedness and prevention programs based on threats and the impact of natural disasters on economic and social development. The scheme is financed by the European Development Fund (EDF) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), with sponsorship from several organizations in the region. The Eastern Caribbean Common Market, the United Nations Disaster Relief Office, the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance of USAID, the European Development Fund (EDF), the International League of Red Cross, the Pan-American Health Organization and the Caribbean Common Market are included. A team of experts and consultants to work toward achieving the aims of the project has been established at the Antigua headquarters.

SELA CONFERENCE OPENS IN PANAMA CITY ON 30 NOV

Royo Address

PA301845 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Speech by Panamanian President Aristides Royo at SELA foreign ministers meeting at Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City 30 Nov 81 -- live]

[Text] Mssrs foreign ministers of friendly countries and Panama; Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella; Mr Carlos Alzamora, SELA permanent secretary; distinguished guests:

I am greatly pleased that this first meeting of the SELA foreign ministers has been convoked here in Panama. The people are awaiting your decisions, your courage, honesty, dignity and your sense of consequence. For many years Latin America has been trying to unite. Today we are pleased to see one more attempt, and I dare say this is the most serious attempt to form a common Latin American front ever made in the history of our countries. Let us hope this attempt will not fail because it would mean a great sense of failure and frustration to all our countries.

I would like to thank all of you, who through Foreign Minister Zambrano of Venezuela, have frankly, decidedly and decisively expressed the support of all the nations you represent for the cause of Panama, and the feeling that the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties did not end the nation's struggle since its struggles and difficulties continue regarding compliance with those treaties. Let us hope that this support given to Panama, as expressed through Foreign Minister Zambrano, will serve as a pivot for all the others unities that must be achieved in Latin America. Just as this unity was achieved about a cause which became international through the international efforts of that great Latin American leader, now deceased, Gen Omar Torrijos -- let us hope, I repeat, that this sense of support and unity can be raised around other Latin American struggles or difficulties.

Simon Bolivar once wrote a letter to General Piar about the dissent among the independence armies, "I'd rather fight the Spaniards than have an argument among the patriots." We Latin Americans have often preferred to fight among ourselves rather than disagree with the United States. That attitude, that policy must never change.

When speaking of unity on economic matters and tariffs for the protection of our products, so that we may be treated with more justice, there is a cuestion that in our opinion should also be raised in the minds of all present, particularly in your hearts.

To what extent can Latin America become united economically if, in order to achieve economic unity, it is necessary to also have political unity, which unfortunately we have not been able to achieve?

How can we possibly achieve that unity if we still look at each other with great mistrust? If Chile and Argentina have not yet been able to settle their problem over the Beagle Channel? If Ecuador and Peru still have border problems? If Bolivia has not yet satisfactorily secured an outlet to the sea? If there are still signs of resentment between Venezuela and Colombia concerning the still unsolved demarkation problems? If between Nicaragua and its neighbors there are ongoing international problems? If there is among us such mistrust that, rather than assigning our meager budget funds to education, nutrition, health and housing, the Latin American governments -- much more than the people -- are driven to purchase arms, which prevents progress and, in turn, encourages our neighbors to increase their arms. Because when one country purchases 20 planes, all the other bordering countries purchase more, and so it goes on and on, never ending. As long as we are incapable of solving these problems, we shall not, in our opinion, achieve true unity.

Consequently, what shall we do? We must avoid the feeling that one country's problem with another is exclusively the concern of those two countries. When two Latin American governments have difficulty in understanding one another, it should become the problem of all Latin America, as was the Panama Canal problem with the United States. When there are border problems, or economic, political or possible aggression, such problems must be solved at higher levels or with the solid support of the whole group. Only then shall we be speaking of an authentic united Latin America and once such unity has been achieved, we may then, perhaps, be able to find a solution to the economic problems that besiege us. I have no doubt that the United States has always found it convenient to maintain bilateral relations. In fact, the United States has on occasion expressed its annoyance when problems or lack of understanding are brought up before the international forums.

Let us not fight among ourselves, even though it might upset the North Americans. Rather, let us bring to the attention of the Latin American forums those binational or multinational problems which affect us all, particularly those of a political nature, first, and those of an economic nature, next, as one succeeds the other.

Latin America has definitely had many problems with the United States. We do not want to fight with the United States and we do not want to go against the United States. All we are asking for is justice. In the same way in which the United States finds itself facing a group of nations with common sentiments and which can adopt common policies -- which may be created in meetings such as this -- will we be respected.

Sometimes, when the United States speaks to us, it reminds us of the story of the kinglets -- the birds that perched on the palaces of the caesars -- and, since Romans were so inclined to believe in premonitions, every time a kinglet perched on a palace window, something bad would happen to the Roman people. Every time a U.S. ambassador visits one of our offices, it is to tell us that there is a problem with the compliance of the treaties; that Law 9670, indignant and humiliating, cannot be modified; that they have decided to protect their sugar, thus they will no longer purchase it at our price; that they have decided to drop the price of copper; that they have established tariff barriers. It is always a premonition that something bad is going to happen to the peoples of Latin America.

Let us hope that someday we may be able to bounce the ball back to them and tell them, "Latin America has adopted these economic decisions so that all of us and those who are behind us in these struggles, can see with satisfaction that there is a continent, which has truly earned respect for itself.

I would like to call for peace, for Latin American unity, which is so necessary, a call so that among us we may adopt decisions and make relations more just.

There are many difficulties with President Reagan's government. I believe that it is basically good for Latin America that some things should be said by the Reagan administration. Perhaps they have uncovered things which had previously been hidden.

They are putting their cards on the table. The fact that so many speeches have mentioned material and physical intervention against some Latin American countries has made almost all Latin American chiefs of state speak out against intervention no matter what regime a country has chosen. The creation of the principle of nonintervention is completely Latin American.

The fact that they say they are not interested in donations, support or aid rather than being cause of discomfort to us should provide great satisfaction, instead of worrying us. We fully agree with the President of the United States when it is said they do not want to make donations to us, because our peoples are not interested in donations. Let U.S. investments come, for they will be fully guaranteed. Let them treat us fairly when purchasing our resources. This balance of payments, that contrasts between what we buy from them, and what they buy from us that has led us to an incredible difference of almost $15 billion dollars, has to be reduced, making them buy more from us, because, we are, perhaps, their most important market after the EEC. However, we need unity in economic measures for this.

It seems that the disunited states of Latin America are fighting against the United States of America. Let us hope that this division and disunity can end sooner than people think. It is really important for our future development. There are some organizations which have advanced in the matter of unity; the Arab countries, although we do not agree that every time the Arab countries meet, the underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, are the ones who suffer the most. On the contrary, the U.S. eagle does not suffer too much, even though the branch starts creaking, because it knows the power of its wings, and with those wings it sells us tractors and other implements at a higher price thereby meeting the increase in oil prices. We, the poor countries, however, have to harvest many more bags of coffee and hemp, grow many more cashews, take more copper out of the Chuquicamata mines in order to buy oil for our development. We are the ones who suffer the most. That is the reason for the pressing, unpostponable need for unity, that unity achieved, for example, by the EEC, and by the Swiss Confederation. Switzerland is such a small country with different languages, religions and customs. The United States was so zealous in their unity that when a group of slave states tried to secede and become independent, Lincoln, a noble man had no choice but to accept the sinister consequences of a civil war.

On the other hand, all we have done, is to create divisions among ourselves, and to become jealous of one another and to fan the flames of disunity. Let us hope that the Latin American chiefs of state and foreign ministers will be able to overcome those fears and together carry the torch of Latin American development.

In conclusion, I want to thank Carlos Alzamora and his group, who are contributing so much to the success of this meeting; to the group of experts who met before us; and to everyone who with their presence and words will contribute to form a new, different, vigorous, and above all, united Latin America. Let us hope that when the policy of unity for Latin America is drafted, we will remember the words that poet Pablo Neruda in the poem "March" ["Gesta"] said to his U.S. friend: "We are sailing on the same boat

Pride might sink it,
Let us load with it apples and bread,
Let us load with whites and blacks, with understanding and hope."

Thank you.

Foreign Ministers' Reaction

PA010301 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] President Aristides Royo's Statement at the inauguration of the conference of the Latin American Economic System [SELA] prompted many comments in the national and international press because of the reaction of the delegations attending the foreign minister's meeting.

It is understood that one of the first statements of protest was that of Peru. Although displeasure was not openly expressed, high level Peruvian spokesmen said that they only wanted to clarify ideas and requested a meeting with Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca.

Regarding Royo's statement and the situation among nations, this station was able to learn of the Peruvian stand when it obtained a statement from Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella:

[Begin recording] [Arias Stella] There are no pending matters between Peru and Ecuador. What is happening is that the 1942 Rio de Janeiro Protocol which put an end to a century-old border conflict and which has for the most part been implemented, needs to be completed. There is a small stretch that has not been finished. Regarding this matter of the establishment of boundary marks in that pending stretch, it is possible that now that there is a new foreign minister in Ecuador we might hold talks.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, regarding economics, which is the topic that will be discussed in this meeting, how does Peru view the U.S. policy toward the metals market?

[Arias Stella] Well, we are very disappointed with the U.S. policy, particularly regarding the sale of its strategic reserves. Despite our efforts to prevent this announcement, which is now a law on the sale of U.S. strategic reserves, from hurting us, it has seriously hurt and is still hurting our economy. It has already happened: The United States is hurting a friendly country. We hope that this will change in the future. [end recording]

In like fashion, the Colombian-Venezuelan border conflict prompted the opinion of Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano who told this station the following:

[Begin recording] This is a problem which must be correctly approached. This problem concerns the modern law on the sea. New maritime borders must be established. For this reason, there have been talks about the demarcation of the maritime and submarine areas. This is a slow and delicate process which must take into account many circumstances, not only of a legal but of historical and geographical nature. Therefore, we cannot expect it to be solved overnight. [end recording]

Zambrano SELA Speech

PA302257 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Speech by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambrano at SELA foreign ministers meeting at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City -- live]

[Text] Mr President of the Republic of Panama, Dr Aristides Royo; Mr Vice President of Panama; ministers and heads of delegations; permanent secretary delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

To me it is a great honor to participate in this meeting in the country where Simon Bolivar expressed his dream of Latin American unity, in Panama, together with Latin American sister nations to discuss the economic relations between Latin America and the United States.

It is also an honor to all the delegations that his excellency, the president of Panama, is here to stimulate us with his presence. President Aristides Royo's democratic ideas are well known to Latin America. Today he is offering us Panama's cordial hospitality. He has repeatedly given us proof of his struggle for a new concept in international economic relations. Throughout our historical-political process, the nations born of the ideas of that great statesman and legislator Simon Bolivar, have been working hard to achieve and to consolidate, each in his own way, forms of government to bring happiness to the people.

The genius of our liberator, has activated the resistance of those who always have been, and will be against those who try to be the sole owners of the resources that nature has given us and that man's efforts have turned into wealth. The appropriation of resources to be put at the service of selfish interests of social sectors, has to a great measure been the source of the evils besetting Latin America. These evils are often increased by the interference of the spheres of influence, who economically and politically have sought to divide the world among themselves.

Our countries have concurred throughout their history, in the quest for common solutions to Latin American problems. Panama was the scene of Bolivar's first attempts at integration. Since then, our countries have been persistent in their quest to create increasingly better social systems, and to resist intervention against our nationalist spirit. They have been able to give their own reply, according to their countries' interests, to problems of social evils, to civilized coexistence, and mutual respect guaranteed by basic principles, pillars of American law, like nonintervention, self-determination, and respect for equality among countries.

Our countries have always tried to achieve social progress, aware of their duty to guarantee their people the free exercise of their rights as citizens, the freedom to decide on their vital interests, and to advocate political pluralism. Our governments have tried to contribute to the success of those who seek to let their people live in peace and freedom.

This first consultative SELA meeting, on economic relations between Latin America and the United States, represents to all the member states, an occasion to express our Latin American solidarity, and our awareness of the ideals and problems of our sister republic of Panama.

For Venezuela it has always been an honor and a duty to attend any form grouping the Latin American community. Since the very beginning of our country we have defended the ideals of unity, solidarity, and cooperation among Latin American countries. During our history Panama has been the scene of landmarks in the quest of that ideal. Since the Amphictyonic Congress of 1826, the first meeting among our countries in the quest for a common ideal, until the signing of the Panama Agreement creating SELA in 1975, the need for common unity to face the challenges of history has prevailed. We are gathered here today because of that need. We are facing a task of awareness in view of the needs of our economic and social development. This is a task of solidarity with the quest of our host for the complete and correct fulfillment of the Panama Canal treaties, signed with the United States in 1977 and which were witnessed by 27 countries of this continent. If we must have cooperation and coordination to face common challenges, we must have solidarity to face all our individual challenge. Panama's cause, has been and will be our cause.

Allow me to stress our support, in the name of the countries meeting here, and in the name of the Venezuelan people and government.

Mr President, in the past, we have made common presentations, which have not received the expected reply. Today we have become aware of the need to support our positions with the power of our ability to negotiate. This is the task facing us. We are merely beginning this process, which we are going to continue systematically and solidarily with technical and political zeal.

SELA, as a regional economic organization, is a viable instrument to create a sovereign Latin American position, not linked or integrated to foreign interests or policies seeking to divide or polarize us. Regional and subregional integration is an unquestionable element of this process of hemispheric rapprochement. SELA gathers the Latin American community in all its diversity and unity of goals. That is why it is our individual, as well as, collective task to preserve its efficiency and bolster its consolidation. SELA is to effectively serve to pen a dialogue with the United States. As the Venezuelan president recently said at the OAS Permanent Council, our presentations should be molded at exclusively Latin American forums, and SELA, as we understand, is the greatest integrating organization on the continent. This consultative meeting represents a singular opportunity to undertake and consolidate that dialogue.

Economic relations between Latin America and the United States are in a special position which will greatly affect developments in this decade. We must therefore prepare ourselves to reconcile the interests of both parties on the basis of respect, equality and mutual interest. There is also a series of specific problems in economic relations between Latin America and the United States that warrants a common study and collective action to regulate their effect on our development.

We must identify these problems, analyze them, evaluate alternatives for solutions and finally discuss them at the best time and place. We must define our priorities and criteria as related to that of the United States in the field of inter-American cooperation for development.

Whatever we achieve in this respect will reflect on hemispheric dialogue and international cooperation in its broadest sense. Mr President, if these are our needs and goals, we must be objective and explicit in the presentation of our problems so they can obtain genuine and visible results. We are all acquainted with the expressions of the present world economic crisis. We are aware of the future of international dialogue.

As a result of the Cancun meeting, a new boost was given to the development of a strategy for worldwide negotiations. Therefore, we must promote sepcific solutions at the regional level in order to reinforce our statements. The topics of trade, basic products, financing, foreign investment and the transfer of technology have many specific elements that must be identified and analyzed. Specific problems demand specific solutions. We can find these solutions collectively, as a region, through negotiation as well as through interregional cooperation.

The process we have started has, in effect, this double option. Our negotiating capacity will be reinforced not only by jointly carrying out discussions but through a greater autonomy offered by regional cooperation and in its most broadest sense, through cooperation among developing countries.

We must enter into action on both fronts without losing sight of our common goal. This is, Mr President, the process that we are deciding here in Panama. It is a long-range process whose groundwork we are just beginning to lay and whose completion requires a maximum individual and collective effort.

Mr President, these processes of increasing understanding and Latin American coordination serve as support and as a basis for -- as a community of peoples -- organizing an overall strategy for a Latin American foreign policy. In the economic sphere, this strategy is necessary and possible. A common denominator of interests and goals exists. This common denominator must be made explicit, must be expressed in a common platform and must be negotiated collectively.

In his speech at the opening of the SELA government experts meeting in the initial phase of this event, our special friend and generous host Jorge Illueca, foreign minister of Panama, outlined the need to uphold the effort that we set out to carry out when we created SELA and to not let ourselves be misled by hypothetical results obtainable in the short-range.

The redefinition of the international economic order represents a turn in history destined to place the dignity of human beings over any material interest. The results of a task of such magnitude cannot be reached that easily. The unity of our voices and the steadfastness with which we maintain the search for the goals we set out to meet, will determine the difference between the success and failure of our proposals.

Unity not only demands that the Latin American countries -- within our common geographic, historical and economic characteristics -- get involved in seeking a new formula for our reciprocal economic relations and for those we have with the United States. Much more than that, we must be concerned with understanding the world's economic problem which is leading us to, on the one hand, increase our solidarity with all the nations of the Third World, which like Latin America, are suffering the consequences of the present economic order and, on the other, to vigorously point out, as President Herrera Campins did in the recent Cancun meeting, the need to give a new boost to worldwide negotiations in order to permit the developing countries to obtain justice and equity in the world's economy.

Steadfastness demands that we remain involved in our effort over and above any difficulty, without letting the remoteness of this goal and the force of the interests which oppose it distract the determination that we are capable of placing at the service of this important task. The qualities of greatness of the liberators of this continent included overcoming -- by force of steadfastness, faith and determination -- the obstacles which made the achievement of independence appear inaccessible. It is no longer Latin America but all our developing world and all the peace-loving peoples who greatly depend on the results that we obtain from the implementation of a new international economic order. Liberty, justice and the quest for happiness gathered us one day and from that moment on, the transformation of the world began. Today, we gather again. Our will must be equal to the difficulties. Thank you. [applause]

Minister's News Conference

PA301820 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Interview with Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds upon arrival in Panama for SELA meeting, 29 November -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How do you think that the meeting to be held in Panama will help to create a new economic order?

[Answer] I believe that the Panamanian Government's initiative is very important. Latin American countries must act from a single principle in our economic relations with the United States. I believe that we have failed to make contacts and to attain joint viewpoints to ensure more just economic relations between the United States and Latin American countries. That is why I am very pleased to attend this meeting which was convoked by the Panamanian Government and which is being brilliantly chaired by Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca.

[Question] How is the Colombian Government fighting the April 19 Movement, M-19, guerrillas and the arms contraband?

[Answer] I believe this battle is being waged on two fronts. The first is to reject aggression financed and trained by foreign powers to prevent the destabilization of the Colombian Government. Second, we must offer the guerrilla groups the alternative of voting. Colombia is about to hold a presidential election. We have invited all groups with various political ideas to express their ideas by voting. If they win, the country will accept the verdict. If they lose, it will be [words indistinct], but we believe that we cannot allow the people's will as freely expressed at the polls to be disavowed through violence, as is occurring in Colombia.

[Question] It has been reported that a top-level Panamanian commission will visit Colombia tomorrow, could you tell us what topics are going to be discussed with the Colombian Government officials?

[Answer] I believe that they will discuss many topics. Colombia and Panama have common borders and interests. They have always concurred on many points in Latin American foreign policy. We are going to discuss all these topics. We are also going to discuss how to secure our borders. The Colombian-Panamanian border is rough terrain; it is a jungle area. There are many problems of lack of control. I believe that some plan to control the border for the benefit of both countries can come out of this meeting. I want to be fair about this. The illegal traffic works both ways. Colombians are also engaged in contraband. This meeting will seek to create better control, without preventing citizens from traveling between the two countreis within that fraternal spirit that has always existed between us.

[Question] There are two cases under investigation. One concerns a Colombian plane that was hijacked and the other a ship that was flying a Honduran flag. How are those investigations going? In addition, what can you tell us about Colombian-Panamanian relations?

[Answer] I will answer the second part of your question first. Relations between Panama and Colombia are excellent. They have always been magnificent. Our two countries agree on basic issues. Of course, the two countries want to maintain this friendship.

In the second place, it gives me great pleasure to tell Panamanian and Colombian public opinion that Panama is involved in neither of the two incidents, the one regarding the vessel Karina or the one about the plane. Furthermore, in the case of the vessel Karina, Panama alerted the Colombian Government of the possibility that it was carrying an alleged -- because it was never proved -- cargo of contraband arms. That warning allowed us to neutralize the operation that was planned along the Colombian coasts. The Colombian Government is deeply grateful to the Panamanian Government for this cooperation, which has no political overtones. It is a simple occurrence between countries which respect each other and which wish to maintain those relations and which believe that nothing can mar those relations.

I repeat that the Colombian Government is grateful to Panama for its cooperation so that situations that might cause conflict in Colombia can be neutralized in time.

[Question] What can you tell us about the guerrillas?

[Answer] Guerrillas are unpredictable. You never know how they are going to act, if they plan to increase their activities before the elections or if, on the contrary, they are waiting for the people to express their will at polls to then accept or reject a certain situation. Anyway, as we have said in many international forums, some guerrilla warfare is different. This is the guerrilla warfare that is encouraged, trained and financed abroad. Local or native guerrilla warfare, which of course is not to be tolerated in a country that offers people the chance to express their opinion and to vote, has other characteristics.

However, there is a kind of guerrilla warfare which is dangerous because, as I said in St Lucia at the OAS meeting, it is becoming a new form of intervention in our domestic affairs. We are now not only facing the classic intervention when troops from another nation land on our shores or cross the borders to produce political upheavals. Now we are also facing a new form of intervention, which is that of nations which train, finance, arm, and transport guerrillas from a particular country, or even foreigners to destabilize the governments. In my opinion that is as much intervention as the hateful classic intervention which we Latin Americans managed to neutralize throught an inter-American system, which has yeilded the best results.

INTERNATIONAL 'SOLIDARITY WITH GRENADA' MEETING

Report on First Day

FL241537 Bridgetown CANA in English 1427 GMT 24 Nov 81

[By Alister Hughes]

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 24 Nov (CANA) -- The international solidarity with Grenada conference moves into the 2d day today, with fiery anti-American speeches expected.

Some 120 delegates drawn from many countries, including the United States, Russia, Cuba, Libya, Ethiopia and Venezuela, are attending the conference, with several of them strongly anti-American.

Developing the feature address yesterday, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said the conference was of major importance because the presence of the delegates would tell imperialism that Grenada is not alone.

Bishop told the delegates that the revolution of March 1979 had marked a new dawn for Grenadians and the working people of the Caribbean. Grenadians rose to the challenge of history, he said and, in the words of Caribbean poet Edward Braithwaite, shattered the dawn and entered that morning fully aware of the future to come, fully aware that ther is no turning back.

"It is worthy of note," Bishop said, "that the vast majority of the new programs and bold initiatives embarked upon by the revolution are not "bright ideas" spontaneously conceived in some moment of inspiration, but are the "solid product of collective discussion and analysis within our party and along broad sections of our people."

The prime minister spoke of other achievements including the establishment of the national importing board and the national commercial bank, but he referred to one achievement which, he thinks, is the greatest. "But more importantly," he said, "more significant than all the other achievements of the revolution, because it is the means whereby we achieve all other benefits and we move to achieve even more social and economic benefits as the process unfolds, is the outstanding success in the task of democratisation of our society."

"There can be no talk of real democracy," he said, "if part of a nation's population is either disqualified from participation or can participate only in a very limited sense. And there can be no talk of women's participation if the conditions for this participation do not exist."

Also on the question of democratisation, the prime minister said that last year, some trade union representatives assisted in the preparation of the national budget and this year far more people will take part in this exercise. The budget will be discussed and shaped, he said, by thousands of people in their committee groups, zone councils, parish councils and mass organizations.

Bishop said the Grenada revolution is the boldest attempt in the history of the English-speaking Caribbean to tackle the problems of underdevelopment which affect the lives of the mass of the Caribbean people, the problems of poverty, illiteracy, poor education, sub-standard nutrition and unemployment. It is an approach which rejects some of manifestly inadequate strategies which the ruling classes in most of our sister islands are seen to use, he said, because these strategies are guaranteed to safeguard their own position and leave nothing but the barest minimum of political power and material benefits to the majority of the people.

The prime minister asked the delegates to assist the revolution by forming friendship committees with Grenada in their own countries, committees which would educate public opinion about the reality of the situation in Grenada and would bring material assistance to the island.

Coard Speech

FL250018 Bridgetown CANA in English 0012 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 24 Nov (CANA) -- Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard has said that arming the people, raising their consciousness and reshaping the colonial economy were key elements in safeguarding the revolution. He was addressing the "Solidarity With Grenada" conference as it moved into its 2d day today. Mr. Coard, minister for finance, trade and planning, was talking on "national reconstruction and development in the Grenadian revolution process."

He said the revolution had three main pillars which were fundamental, both as a group and individually, in the revolutionary process. Success in only any two of the three would still mean disaster and failure for the revolution, he said. The first was "the mobilization, organization and the raising of the consciousness of all our people." For their total involvement, organization and participation in all aspects of the economic, social and political life, for ....that is what genuine democracy is all about."

The second was "national defense." "It has been expressed by others that, having the people but not having the material means for the people to defend themselves is the lesson we have to learn from Chile and Jamaica." This was why the arming of all Grenadians and developing the militia was of fundamental importance, Coard said. He added that the very process of building the revolution "creates an impetus towards counterrevolution by the enemy of all revolutions -- imperialism."

The third pillar is the economy. He painted a somber picture of the economy inherited by the PRF [Peoples Revolutionary Government] from the administrtration of deposed Prime Minister Eric Gairy. He dealt in detail with various aspects of the island's infrastructure and economy, including electricity, telephones, health, education and agriculture. The PRG had estimated at 600 million dollars the cost of restoring and developing the infrastructure to meet the needs of Grenada.

In reference to electricity, Coard charged that the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) had mismanaged the local company and failed to service its equipment properly. "Last year", he said, "they (CDC) voted themselves about three times as much dividends as the profits the company actually made for that year. When we talk about economic rape and plunder, CDC is one of the finest examples.

Mr Coard talked about bad weather in the region and hinted there was something sinister. Since the revolution in 1979, the government has had to contend with five natural disasters in the form of rain and wind storms which have damaged the agricultural industry, roads and bridges. "In examining the historical records such as they exist," he said, "we cannot recall any period in the last 400 or 500 years that has experienced five natural disasters in 30 months, and it raises serious questions as to whether certain people are not tampering with the weather systems of the Eastern Caribbean.

Mr Coard referred to a "tremendous propaganda camapign by U.S. imperialism" which affected the island's tourist industry, and to an "economic squeeze" attempted by the United States, but said the United States had failed in all its efforts to bring pressure on Grenada. He pointed also to recent U.S. maneuvers in the Caribbean and to the presence of a U.S. aircraft-carrier in Barbados, and said that was insignificant in the context of the U.S. attitude towards Grenada.

He said U.S. efforts against Grenada had failed and that efforts at the "actual financing and arming of counterrevolutionary elements without our country" had also failed. The failure on all those fronts, the minister said, combined with the growing strength of the revolution internally and internationally had led to the greater flexing of U.S. muscles.

He set out six steps which, he said, the PRG had taken and was taking in the process of national rehabilitation. The first was to cut out the corruption which was rampant in the Gairy administration. Next was the computerization of the Ministry of Finance for greater efficiency and the third step was the introduction of "work plans" for all ministries, work plans linked to the national budget. Fourthly, he said, there was the development of the island's annual budget into a 1-year plan, and fifthly there was the development of human resources. That was being achieved through massive training programs, university and technical scholarships and the introduction of free secondary education among other things.

"The sixth area of great concern to us," he said, "and on which we started work right away, is the area of institution-building and reconstructing, in some cases reconstructing institutions already in existence, in other cases, setting up new organizations or institutions in order to meet the needs of the new situation." Mr Coard said the strategy for development to be used by the PRG was "a mixed economy, with state sector dominate," because, in the PRG's view, it was the only approach that was realistic and feasible within the context of Grenada.

Following Mr Coard's address, the conference went into a workshop to discuss, "reconstruction in Grenada, how, why, projections, the question of the human factor."

Declaration Issued

FL271704 Bridgetown CANA in English 1437 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] St Georges, 26 Nov (CANA) -- Delegates from throughout the Caribbean, as well as Latin America, Asia, Africa and Europe (?attending a conference of) international solidarity with the Grenada revolution [words indistinct] the ruling New Jewel Movement (NJM) of Maurice Bishop. the support came in a declaration which was unanimously adopted by the delegates in the face of what the left-leaning Grenada Government claims are increasing hostility to the island from the United States. The declaration said that the delegates, after observing and experiencing the revolutionary process taking place in Grenada had decided to declare their "unshakable solidarity" with the people of Grenada and the leftist government. It said that the delegates acclaimed and proclaimed what they saw as the enthusiastic involvement of Grenadians in the revolution [words indistinct] and felt this [words indistinct] democracy thorugh the creation and growth of institutions and organizations such as zonal and parish councils, the national women [words indistinct] organization, the Young Pioneers and other organizations.

The conference was attended by delegates from the English-speaking Caribbean, as well as Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, East Germany, Libya, Mongolia, Ethiopia, South Yemen and Yugoslavia.

Others represented at the conference were the opposition People's National Party of Jamaica, the Working Peoples Alliance of Guyana, the ruling People's National Congress of Guyana, the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement, the South-West Africa Peoples Organization of Namibia and the PLO.

The document said that (?despite the fact) that Grenada is an underdeveloped country which has been subjected to propaganda [words indistinct] economic destabilization from the United States. It has been able to make tremendous improvement in a number of areas after only 32 months of rule by a leftist regime. It noted that the government had been able to achieve free and improved medical and health care, the creation of over 2,500 jobs and the establishment of agro-industries.

It said too that the government was successfully combating [passage indistinct] working women.

The delegates also expressed concern about the number [several words indistinct] the United States [words indistinct] a deliberately calculated attempt by Washington to intervene in Grenada, Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador. "The conference strongly denounced this policy of the Reagan administration which threatens world peace and stands firmly with the people in the struggle for their right to economic and social justice and self-determination.

"This conference expressed its solidarity with the people of the world against racism, colonialism, (?apartheid), Zionism and fascism and acknowledges and reaffirms the rights of [words indistinct] their own economic, social and political systems.

"This conference gives its fullest support to the efforts (?of all) peace-loving countries to achieve disarmament, cooperation and the preservation of world peace," the statement [words indistinct] said that the delegates agreed to help the Grenadian revolution combat what they saw as lies and slander aimed at distorting the process taking place in [several words indistinct].

The delegates also pledge to establish friendship societies as well as solidarity committees in their respective countries "to expose the reality and express support for the Grenada revolution."

SRV Support

FL261433 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1244 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] St Georges -- The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam, Pham Van Dong, has ratified that his country will continue to support the Grenadian political process and the revolutionary and progressive forces of the Caribbean and Central and Latin America.

The statements of the Vietnamese leader are contained in a message addressed to the first International Conference on Solidarity for Grenada, which opened on Monday in the Grenadian capital of St Georges with the participation of more than 120 delegates from throughout the world.

BELIZE

PRIME MINISTER PRICE RETURNS FROM MEXICO

PA250215 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0045 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Nov (EFE) -- Belizean Prime Minister George Price today expressed his country's wish to join the "San Jose Agreement," through which Mexico and Venezuela supply oil to the Central American region under favorable conditions.

Price returned to his country today after a 24-hour stay in Mexico which was described as one of "economic consultation."

Interviewed by EFE, Price stressed that his government would view with sympathy Pemex oil explorations in that new Central American nation.

He recalled that Texaco, the U.S. concern, had discovered indications of oil in El Peten Department.

Price added that his country wants greater economic ties with Mexico, which he described as "a great country" and noted that this was the main topic of conversation in meetings held on Monday with officials of the Foreign Secretariat, including Under Secretary Alfonso de Rosensweig Diaz.

DUNCAN RECEIVES NEW CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

FL240245 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Mr T.B. Sheehan today formally became Canada's first high commissioner to Belize with residence in Jamaica, where he is also high commissioner. Mr Sheehan this afternoon presented acting Prime Minister Honorable C.L.B. Rogers with a letter from Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau informing the Government of Belize of Mr Sheehan's selection by the Government of Canada.

Mr Sheehan joined the foreign service of the Canadian Department of Employment and Immigration in 1958 and has held senior posts with that department. He has also served abroad in West Germany, Greece, India and the United Kingdom.

The Honorable C.L.B. Rogers expressed deep satisfaction that Mr Sheehan had been selected to be the first Canadian high commissioner to Belize and he promised him the cooperation of the Government of Belize in the execution of his duties and the fulfillment of his important mission.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN STUDENTS FROM CUBA INVESTIGATED

PA291647 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 19 Nov 81 p 6A

[From "Events" column]

[Text] The massive presence at the national university of Nicaraguan students who have returned from Cuba is being investigated by the National Security Agency. According to Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona, it was recently discovered that a large number of youths have arrived from that country and it is not known for certain why they are here. It is a matter of determining whether they could be involved in any irregularity.

EL SALVADOR

ARGENTINE PAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT DUARTE

PY301835 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Interview granted by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to LA NACION correspondent Atilio Cadorin in San Salvador; date not given]

[Text] [Question] Is El Salvador in a situation to hold elections in view of the disruptive situation which it is experiencing?

[Answer] Previously it was said that martial law and the state of siege prevented elections. Now we have done away with martial law and there is no longer a state of siege for the political parties. I would say that that explanation of whether to hold elections or not makes use of the same excuses which have been used traditionally. It has always been stated that the people do not have conditions to go to the polls. But we believe that there are opportunities for them to decide, and the people are going to make use of this opportunity.

[Question] How is the guerrilla situation?

[Answer] It has suffered a hard blow and is very desperate. They carry out terrorist acts. They have lost their own raison d'etre. They have lost control over their own people. Usually the extreme left sectors have tried to be careful in presenting their image. The guerrilla's actions here are incredible if you compare them with the Sandinist's actions when they were struggling, or those of Fidel Castro.

[Question] If this is how things stand, why can't the government clear up the situation?

[Answer] This is a different matter. There is no doubt that the subversives have generated a force which drove many people to take a stand. What I mean is that there is a scheme within which thousands of persons are carrying out terrorist activities. It is impossible to control 4,000 terrorists in any country of the world and with any army. A single man posed a threat to the Americans by shooting at Reagan. If only 1 person can do that, imagine what 4,000 people can do. There are two levels in this process: One is what we can do and the other is what we can control. There are always things which cannot be controlled and we have to coexist with them.

[Question] There was talk about possible U.S. intervention in El Salvador, of the formation of an inter-American army or a blockade of Nicaragua. How true are these rumors?

[Answer] I believe that there is a leftist diplomatic offensive in the world which stemmed with the Mexican-French joint declaration. This gave birth to a mistaken world-wide commotion. The trouble is that the left creates a climate in order to show itself as on the defensive before an alleged foreign intervention and thus conceal the acts of intervention that they themselves are carrying out.

[Question] Is the entry of arms to El Salvador controlled?

[Answer] The volume of entry has decreased. It had reached a peak between January and March but then decreased. It increased somewhat later on, but has become more difficult.

[Question] What is the reason?

[Answer] Because they have lost their centers of supply. Every time we destroy a guerrilla camp, the guerrilla groups go adrift and are separated from their logistic support. Each of these actions, in turn, weakens them temporarily; it weakens their coordination. There was a decrease due to the internal weakening they experienced and not because of the mechanism which they use for arms supply.

[Question] Doesn't El Salvador have the means to effectively control this arms supply?

[Answer] No. We do not have the adequate means. We would need to blockade the entry channels. How does one prevent them from entering? The channels are known. By land they enter through Honduras, by sea and by air through Nicaragua. This problem can be solved by blocking those channels but we have no means of placing barriers between Cuba and Nicaragua or between Nicaragua and Honduras and El Salvador. We have no radar, no adequate coastguard systems nor do we have the international influence to prevent it. There is a possibility that forces outside of El Salvador could prevent these things from happening. It is just a question of getting the Eastern and Western world to reach an agreement to put an end to subversion. It is also just a matter of the great powers coming to an agreement.

[Question] On what bases could an agreement be reached?

[Answer] Now then, I do not want to start talking about international policy. You asked me a question and I am only giving you a hypothesis.

[Question] Are steps being taken in this direction?

[Answer] No, I don't believe so. The arms which enter Nicaragua and El Salvador can be controlled through other methods. I don't believe that such extreme measures as those I have pointed out from the hypothetical point of view will be taken. Merely by having radar and a couple of coastguard boats we could control the sea and the air which are the main entry channels.

[Question] Another possibility mentioned was the creation of an inter-American force of military instructors...

[Answer] No. There are 39 military instructors, all of them U.S. citizens. The other rumor is not true. What is more, the number of U.S. instructors has been reduced. In the beginning there were 45, but those who came to train helicopter pilots have already left.

[Question] What do you have to say about the Human Rights Commission's report which charged the government, the left and the right, with responsibility for the violence and states that the executive branch adopted an attitude of "passivity and inactivity" in controlling violence?

[Answer] I think you should understand that these are simplifications which result from the need to state in a few phrases everything seen and heard. I want to point out that we did not create this; it already existed when I returned to the country.

[Question] But in that report they charged the government with adopting a passive attitude...

[Answer] That is what I would term a static and not dynamic analysis. If you were to make a dynamic analysis of the situation and we compared how things were around the month of May when I returned and how they are now, then we would be able to prove that there is no passiveness. It is not true that there is indolence. A process through which we acquire an increasing ability to control the situation is going on. This is why I say that it all depends on how you look at the problem. Now you only have to compare the situation with what was happening 5 months ago. You cannot deny that it [the process] -- is following a determined path. I cannot say whether it is for better or worse, but it is there.

[Question] You won the elections in 1972 but were not allowed to become president. Now it is stated that this is when the chance for things to change in El Salvador was lost. Is that so?

[Answer] It is possible. But this has nothing to do with the personal aspect. If we review history during the past 20 years we find that in 1962 a process by which the government gradually gave in to pressure toward democracy started. This continued until 1969. A great step had been taken, assemblies had already been established, there was proportional representation and an outcome already could be forseen. Little by little the government stopped its abuses. But, unfortunately, the war with Honduras broke out and this is when arbitrariness appeared again. In 1972 we were already experiencing a deteriorating process. Yes, it was a culminating moment. From 1972 on, a process which was not only arbitrary but also repressive against the democratic forces in the country started. At the beginning of 1979 everybody believed that there were only two alternatives: that of a dictatorship or a popular bloc. What of the political parties? They were repressed, destroyed, so it was a surprise to the totalitarians as well as for the left to see how we started to revive. The result of the 10 January issue, which is when the subversives launched their final offensive, also plays an important role.

At that time it was up to the people to decide whether they wanted the guerrillas or not. Yes, we cannot deny that 1972 and 10 January 1981 are important points in Salvadoran political history.

ROME PAPER INTERVIEWS FDR'S CHAIRMAN UNGO

PM271257 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 18 Nov 81 p 14

[Unattributed interview on 17 November in New York with Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) Chairman Manuel Ungo: "Moment Approaching When United States Will Accept Political Solution"]

[Text] New York, 17 Nov -- "In El Salvador a guerrilla war is in progress but in other nations people find it difficult to understand what this means in real terms. Proportionally, it is as if in Italy 150,000 people had been killed in the first 6 months of this year. It is as if in Italy there were 6 million homeless and refugees." Guillermo Ungo spoke these terrifying figures softly as he scanned the two major U.S. dailies. The New York TIMES front-paged an interview with Napoleon Duarte, Christian Democrat president of the military-civilian junta. It is not true that there is a stalemate, he said, but to defeat the guerrillas it would be necessary to quadruple the army to 50,000 men. In the Washington POST, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, minister of defense and strongman of the junta, maintained that the army has "total control" over the country. But Haig himself has talked about this a number of times over the past few days, in the fear that this situation might prove eventually "fatal" for the junta and the United States. FDR chairman and secretary general of the National Revolutionary Movement, which belongs to the Socialist International, Ungo is a member of the Political and Diplomatic Committee which represents abroad the entire opposition alignment, composed of parties and trade unions rallied within the FDR and the five politicomilitary revolutionary organizations which created the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front.

[Question] Is there a stalemate, Mr Ungo?

[Answer] Following our general offensive in January they said that we were finished and that they had crushed the majority of the guerrilla forces. But despite all the modern military equipment at their disposal, they have been unable to mount a general counteroffensive and now they are talking in terms of a stalemate. In fact, the balance of forces has shifted in our favor, as is acknowledged even by our enemies; and the junta needs more and more economic and military aid.

[Question] According to the U.S. press, you now control at least 25 percent of the country. It seems clear that the Reagan administration's leadership is not happy and is losing confidence in the Duartes and Garcias, but that there is much uncertainty about what course to pursue.

[Answer] We are approaching an important turning point. The U.S. administration faces two paths: Either it decides to increase its involvement in the conflict both qualitatively and quantitatively, with the certain result of regionalizing it and involving all the countries in the area; or it starts to look at what people with commonsense in Europe and Latin America have been demanding for some time, namely a political solution.

[Question] What is your position?

[Answer] We are -- and have always been -- in favor of a political solution. We could be very overconfident about what is happening, since the situation is turning in our favor and we have a reasonable chance of achieving a revolutionary democratic solution. If we are asking for talks to reach a political solution it is not because we are weak but because it is the only way to stop the bloodshed and the destruction of our economy, and to put a stop to this growing regionalization of the conflict, which is not good for us, the other Central American countries or the United States.

[Question] It seems to me that in the United States even Republican political circles are starting to feel alarmed by this prospect.

[Answer] Certainly, because nobody believes that it would be easy to succeed. Such a situation is easy to get into, but much less easy to get out of.

[Question] But the Reagan administration is still committed to the prospect of elections next March.

[Answer] Just as the military solution is not working, the political component of this plan is not working either. The elections would be an example of fascist pluralism: Nonexistent parties headed by murderous officers such as Colonel Medrand and Major d'Aubuisson are being formed. With what legitimacy and what credibility are they being put forward? In 1978, even the Christian Democrats refused elections, arguing that the conditions for holding them did not exist. And now the conditions have deteriorated still further and I would not be surprised if in the end the elections are postponed. Look here in the New York TIMES, Duarte admits that it is "risky" to believe that the army will accept democracy, but says that one must have faith. But you conduct politics not with faith but with deeds and power.

[Question] On the international plane, did the French-Mexican statement constitute a turning point for you?

[Answer] It was very important but it is just one link in a chain. Last December we had a UN Assembly resolution, then a resolution was adopted by the economic and social council and the Human Rights Commission. During the current session there have been some 30 speeches on El Salvador; plus the declarations of the Socialist International, the nonaligned countries, the European Parliament and the one passed by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Havana, where Italy was represented by a very important delegation. All these forums expressed the hope for a political solution and an end to all outside intervention.

[Question] Mr Ungo, let us talk about Italy and the Christian Democratic Party, which is trapped by its solidarity with Duarte; which I believe is beginning to constitute a burden for it.

[Answer] Some of the Italians played an ambiguous role in Havana and I believe that this can be explained by the resolution passed by the European Parliament, which was a result of a compromise between a socialist and a Christian Democratic proposal.

The final text of the European resolution calls for negotiations between the junta and the front, but does not mention elections. I have the impression that the Christian Democrats are becoming increasingly aware of the impracticability of this course and are thus adopting an ambiguous stance for the time being.

[Question] Do you expect more from the Italian Government?

[Answer] We know that the socialists and communists have adopted a position in support of the French-Mexican statement, asking the government to adopt a clearer and better-defined position in favor of a political solution. The same has been done by the trade unionists, including the Christian Confederation. We therefore expect the Italian Government not to draw back but to take a major step by offering Washington a different viewpoint, as so many other governments have already done.

[Question] But Washington maintains that you are subversives aided by Cuba and Nicaragua and presents this argument to the allied governments.

[Answer] I can understand why they are afraid of us gaining possession of 200,000 rifles, even though they have aircraft, helicopters and sophisticated communications systems. Because they know that the people would use them, whereas the junta cannot use even 50,000 because it has insufficient men. And it lacks men because its army is not a popular one but an army of the oligarchy, recruited by force. As far as we are concerned, we obviously need money to buy several thousand rifles, and this is why we depend on international solidarity.

We receive aid from several countries -- I would say not much from the socialist countries. We receive aid even from the United States. Obviously, a campaign of lies and manipulation of the news is at present being mounted, using unfounded charges to justify the only intervention for which proof does exist -- that of the United States.

TWO BOMB EXPLOSIONS CAUSE SERIOUS DAMAGE

PA010151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1556 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] San Salvador, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Official sources have reported that two bombs exploded this morning virtually destroying the buildings of the Social Fund for Housing [Fondo Social para la Vivienda -- FSV] and "Caribe Motor," a car dealership, in the northeastern part of San Salvador.

The bombs exploded at 0600 local time, and according to the sources, the damage is estimated at several thousand dollars. No casualties were reported in these incidents.

It has been learned unofficially that the "Caribe Motor" management had fired a group of workers without a valid reason. However, this report has not been confirmed by the owners of "Caribe Motor."

The FSV is a semiautonomous institution whose purpose is to grant loans or housing to low-income families. FSV spokesmen said that "they did not know which extremist group operating in El Salvador was responsible for the damage or its reason for carrying out the attack, as this institution has always tried to benefit the people."

GUATEMALA

CHIEF OF STAFF DISCUSSES GUERRILLA SITUATION

PA260052 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0200 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Press conference given by Guatemalan Army Chief of Staff Gen Manual Benedicto Lucas Garcia to accredited foreign correspondents; date and place not given; intercepted in progress]

[Excerpts] [Question] Have you received any reports on the number of casualties sustained by the army or the guerrillas during this operation, General?

[Answer] No, we have not yet obtained the totals, but it is a fact that there have been casualties. Thank God we have not sustained any, except for one injured. They, however, have sustained casualties and right now we are pursuing them to see if we can wrap up this operation. This operation will last for as long as necessary, until this zone is at peace. For the time being, I can assure you that the Pan-American Highway can be used without problem because it is under our custody and control and our armored vehicles are patrolling all parts of that highway. We are remaining vigilant because we do not want them to destroy any more bridges or roads.

[Question] General, the president announced yesterday that the army is going to buy weapons because the ones it has now are in poor condition. He also announced that he plans to modernize all the equipment. Will this be done soon or is this still being studied?

[Answer] No, we have everything programmed already. We have already analyzed everything and we have made our recommendations. The president mentioned the recommendation by the army general staff, which is the technical and consultative body. All consultations and programs are submitted here and we, in turn, submit them to the minister for approval. If the minister approves it, it is then submitted to the president. The president is the army's commander in chief and he decides whether or not a purchase is made. If he told you that, then it means (?we are going to do it).

As for the number of guerrillas, there are several groups. Four groups have just joined together. Now they are called the Four-Party. This has already been organized and integrated, (?following) Fidel Castro's instructions. In a recorded cassette which was circulating around, a guerrilla commander who fell in combat said clearly that (?he) had been sent directly by Fidel Castro to change and unite these groups. It was not possible to unite them at that time, but now they are united and are working exclusively along fronts -- the Ho Chih Minh front, the (Turcios Lima) front, and others whose names I don't remember right now. (?There is also the Cesar Sandino front), which is the one currently operating between Chimaltenango and Cubulco. There are other groups whose names I can't remember. These men have already united and they are receiving single support, and they are under a single leadership. This is what we are currently [word indistinct]. Right now, they have about 1,200 men at the most. I used to think they had more men throughout the country. I thought they had more, but they are disorganized.

I also thought they had greater support from the people, but this is not true; the people hate them. The people don't even want to see them because they bring with them destruction. They have seized their possessions and they have eaten their chickens. (?Some people told us yesterday) that they took their chickens, their [words indistinct]. I would like you to see this later. However, we will first finish this.... We will first enter this area and finish with it. Later, you can go in to see and talk to the people. You will see how happy they are with our presence. Yesterday when they saw us, they came to us and told us that they were happy with our presence because they could no longer stand those men who only go there to deceive them. This is what is happening, this is Guatemala's reality. I am optimistic; we will soon bring peace to Guatemala.

That is for sure. If we continue at the present rate, we will soon bring peace because these incidents are sporadic and they are being carried out by a certain number of people whose minds have been completely distorted and who are being led by foreigners.

[Question] Is the operation currently underway in Chimaltenango the biggest one launched by the army [words indistinct]?

[Answer] Yes. I cannot tell you the number of men we have. We have many men here to show them that we will never have to use our men from other places. We have enough combative [word indistinct] to enter those areas. But we have changed our tactics. We changed our tactics because they changed theirs. Now we plan to enter en masse those areas where subversives have been found.

[Question] In what departments have the subversives been found?

[Answer] Huehuetenango, Quezaltenango -- although in small proportion -- Quiche and Chimaltenango. Later on, you will learn how these operations are to be conducted and how we will definitely neutralize these subversive activities.

[Question] [Words indistinct].

[Answer] I have been there six times and I have overflown this area, but I have not managed to define its exact boundaries, because the core of the village is quite populated. However, as you go along, the houses are quite spread out, which is why a vast area is covered. I would say there are around 2,000 families, totaling around 5,000 people in the area of (Chipol). As a very close friend of mine, a newsman, once told me, you say 2,000. If we multiply that times 5, that means they have huge numbers of people. But that is not so. Each family has about five children and most women are not involved in subversion. The man [of the family] perhaps promised to take food and so forth to the guerrillas and, since they promised to do this and gave them food, they are afraid we might consider them subversives. That is not the case. We want them to return to their land, to rebuild their houses, to rebuild what has been damaged and to obey the law instead of collaborating with these few subversives -- because they are few. When the foreign press says 200 subversives arrived in (Texpan), it is not true. It means a mere 35 or so subversives arrived from other parts, including the capital. [Words indistinct] there are trained people, people trained in Cuba. There are also Cubans, Nicaraguans and Mexicans among them. You, yourselves, listened to the subversives in the refugee camps. They said there are Mexicans, Cubans and Nicaraguans. When subversion was crushed in the northeast, they claimed that Green Berets, or whatever-the-hell berets from the United States had come here to help. But no, we don't need them. Right now, if we were to win and managed to neutralize the guerrillas here, they would start again on this idea that the Green Berets came to attack. You have seen that we use camouflage berets. We don't use Green Berets or need them here to give us instructions. We are using our own means and although we are receiving aid from countries with highly developed technical ability, we are also receiving support and advice from certain countries which I admire because they have defended themselves and have fought alone even though they are also small. If those countries have flourished, if those countries have managed to stand up, if those countries have managed to control the convulsive situation created not only at their borders, but internally as well, we too must follow their examples. We are descendants of the Mayas, an intelligent and constructive race, not destructive like these savages who want to harm Guatemala.

REPORTAGE ON RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

WA011300 [Editorial Report] Havana International Service in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 26 November reports that "about 100 Guatemalan guerrillas seized the town of Nahuala in Solola Department, attacking the police substation and seizing all the weapons in it."

Paris AFP in Spanish at 2033 GMT on 26 November reports that a security policeman was killed when he prevented "several unidentified men, apparently members of some revolutionary group," from robbing a bank at the Montserrat Shopping Center on the outskirts of Guatemala City. Also, according to official reports, a civilian patrol of approximately 50 men located a guerrilla camp in Cubulco, Alta Verapaz Department. The patrol attacked the camp, "forcing the rebels to flee."

Havana International Service in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 29 November reports: "According to a bulletin released in San Jose, the Costa Rican capital, the activities carried out in Guatemala last October by the Armed Peoples Revolutionary Organization and the Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army left a toll of over 60 soldiers killed and considerable material damage to the military regime's interests."

Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish at 1230 GMT on 30 November reports that shortly after 1900 on 29 November, "unidentified persons threw firebombs against the Guevarista office on 6th Avenue and 3d Street, zone 9. The building houses the coordinating board of the blue and white deputies of the Revolutionary Party [PR], which supports Gen Anibal Guevara's presidential candidacy."

Several Towns Attacked

PA010352 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Groups of armed men, members of clandestine organizations, raided several provincial towns this weekend. In Nueva Concepcion, Escuintla, Las Ilusiones plantation was attacked, its offices were set on fire and several firearms were stolen.

In Sacatepequez, (Sacatenango), on the slopes of the volcano, a national police patrol fought a group of extremists in a stolen vehicle. They later abandoned it and escaped on foot. It is believed that some of the guerrillas were wounded.

In (Yepocapa), Chimaltenango, over 50 guerrillas fought the national police for more than 90 minutes during an attack on a substation. A national policeman and a municipal policeman were wounded in the fighting and another one disappeared, allegedly kidnapped.

At La Reforma, San Marcos, another group of subversives attacked the municipal building where they destroyed official and judicial documents. In Santa Cruz Balanya, Chimaltenango, subversives destroyed the doors and windows of the municipal building and then tried to set it on fire. They also killed the mayor, (Marcelo Coro Martinez), and burned the house of the national police director.

On km 87 of the road to Tecpan, the guerrillas shot the owner of a tourist center, a Dutch citizen, and stole electrical equipment. Several propaganda bombs were also exploded in Guatemala City during the beginning of the San Carlos University marathon race.

PNR PROCLAIMS MALDONADO PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA301802 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Yesterday in the capital of Escuintla Department, the Nationalist Renewal Party, PNR, proclaimed its presidential and vice presidential candidates: Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre and Roberto (Garfio Nicon).

PNR departmental delegates as well as PNR leaders and leaders of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party attended the convention.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT-ELECT SUAZO OUTLINES TENETS, PLANS

PA302032 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1412 GMT 30 Nov 81

[By special correspondent Felix Pacho]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The new Honduran president, Liberal Roberto Suazo Cordova, announced today that his government will be a government of national integration and will spare no effort to strengthen the armed forces.

He announced also that Honduras will promote relations with the United States and strengthen its ties with the other Central American countries.

Suazo did not specify if the National Party, Conservative Party, the Centrist Innovation and Unity Party and the Christian Democratic Party, which competed with the Liberals in Sunday's elections, will participate in the government. The Honduran president-elect said simply that his government will be a government of national integration and not strictly partisan. He said that men who qualify, by virtue their talent, honesty and devotion to work, will be part of it.

Honduran political observers have noted that the Defense and Communications Ministries will probably be assigned to the military.

According to a working team which is already in operation on instruction from the Liberal Party, Honduras' economic situation will be tackled through agrarian reform and foreign aid to both the public and private sectors.

Suazo said throughout the campaign that the army will receive every necessary means to heighten its strength and professional capacity, particularly in view of the extraordinary military buildup in the neighboring countries of Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala. Besides guaranteeing order during the elections, the Honduran military has said that it is not in connivance with any political faction.

The Honduran president advocates legalizing the Communist Party in order "to determine their identity and strength." The Communist Party of Honduras, which is pro-Soviet, is outlawed by legislation banning political groups based on class, religion or race.

Recently during a news conference, Suazo said that Honduras will expand its relations with the United States, which according to him, is the leader of freedom and democracy.

Prior to the election, the U.S. Embassy, special envoys of President Reagan and a large group of observers of the Latin American desk in Washington declared that the present U.S. administration would support whatever government emerged from the sovereign will of the Honduran people.

Border conflicts between Nicaragua and Honduras have resulted in armed clashes that have been denounced by both countries at international forums. "Relations with Nicaragua will be cordial always provided the Sandinists consider the borders sacred and provided that Honduras is not the victim of attacks and foreign intervention," Suazo has said.

The Honduran president-elect said also that he will spare no effort in bolstering regional American centralized organizations and in strengthening ties with El Salvador and Guatemala. "But we will not allow the subversion plaguing El Salvador and Guatemala to spread into Honduras," Suazo stressed.

In conclusion, he said that Honduras will resolutely support any movement struggling for self-determination and sovereignty of peoples.

Further Comments

PA302127 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1642 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 30 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Liberal Roberto Suazo Cordova, Honduran president-elect, today promised a "revolution of work and integrity" during the 4 years of his administration.

The president-elect will assume his post on 27 January and it is expected that on that same date he will announce his work program and the members of his Cabinet.

In celebrating victory, he extended his hand to the candidates he defeated in the presidential race, namely Miguel Andonie Fernandez of the Innovation and Unity Party, Hernan Corrales Padilla of the Honduran Christian Democratic Party, and Ricardo Zuniga Augustinus of the National Part of Honduras.

"It is my wish that the four men who aspired to the presidency of Honduras join in the creation of a government of unity, without looking back, and make the best efforts to lead the country in the social, political and economic advances for the benefit of the people," Suazo Cordova said.

Suazo Cordova is expected in the Honduran capital on Monday. "I shall celebrate the victory of the Liberals and the Honduran democratic forces in my hometown, La Paz," he declared today.

The president-elect has promised to respect private property; to expropriate with indemnification for improvements of the idle and uncultivated private, national or municipal lands and turn them over to the peasants; and to increase productivity through his collaborators' hard work.

He also promised a purge of the public administration and the selection of capable citizens, regardless of political affiliation, for the key positions of the administration so as to protect the state treasury.

Suazo early today prayed to God and thanked him "not only for his victory, but because no blood was shed during yesterday's elections."

He recognized the efforts of the army, under whose sponsorship and protection the elections were held and whose members still remain on the streets to prevent any outbreak of violence.

The political parties, which were anxious to participate in elections, engaged in an intense campaign to convice the citizens of the need to go to the polls.

They filed charges of fraud by National Party leaders, which the Liberals rejected at all times.

Hundreds of foreign observers and correspondents came to tegucigalpa for the elections.

The voters voted with a single ticket and voted for the color or emblem of their party for a president, three vice presidents, 82 deputies, 282 mayors, 282 representatives and 1,452 municipal councilmen.

In those departments with independent candidates, the voter was not allowed to vote marking the ticket twice; therefore, whoever voted for the independent candidates only did so for one deputy and deprived himself of the right to choose a president of the republic and the municipal authorities. Any vote marked in two different boxes would have been declared invalid.

POLICE CLASH WITH GUERRILLAS; TWO KILLED

PA271603 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1449 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- This morning the Honduran secret police dismantled a guerrilla hideout in Tegucigalpa after a shootout in which one secret service man and one of the alleged guerrillas were killed.

At 0500 (1100 GMT) the police surrounded a home in the Loarque neighborhood, in the southern part of the city, and urged the occupants to surrender, saying that they would not be harmed and would be deported to an unspecified country. The persons inside the home responded with gunfire. The police retaliated and a 20-minute firefight ensued, eyewitnesses reported.

The policemen finally managed to control the situation and arrested some 12 young persons, the sources said, including some with long hair and beards. The sources did not specify if there were any women among those arrested.

One of the subversives, Jorge Pinel Bethancourt, said that the group had been in the house for some 60 days and that he did not know for certain where they would be sent, although he presumed that it was El Salvador. Pinel is from San Marcos de Colon, in southwest Honduras. Pinel said that he fought with the FSLN forces for 2 years and that the dead guerrilla was a Uruguayan citizen.

The police confiscated a considerable amount of weapons from the rebels, including several machineguns and Galil rifles. Pinel said that they had acquired the weapons from former Somozist guards who are refugees in Honduras.

The police have not yet released a report on the incident but Col Juan Lopez Grijalba, chief of the investigations department, admitted that the incident had taken place, without providing any details.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ SPEAKS TO HEALTH WORKER'S ASSEMBLY

PA282146 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The second assembly of the Federation of Health Workers [FETSALUD] was opened this morning at 0900 at the Maestro Gabriel Institute in Managua.

More than 400 delegates from the country's 16 departments are participating in the event. The objective of the assembly is to achieve unity among all the health workers.

The important event will conclude tomorrow. Representatives from the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the departmental leadership of the FSLN and other officials are participating.

Sergio Ramirez, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, spoke on behalf of the central government. He said that next year will present great challenges and that it cannot be said that it will be a year of great economic achievements.

He also mentioned the arms-race policy of the United States against the countries struggling to get rid of the oppressive yoke. This is what Sergio Ramirez said during the opening of the FETSALUD assembly:

[Begin recording] The leaders of the revolution regret the difficulties we have. I believe that our organized people, the various mass organizations, are already convinced that it is necessary to begin talking about the difficulties. We are entering the year 1982. In every way it will be a year of great challenges.

We cannot say that it will be a banner year. We cannot say that it will be a year of much economic progress. And we cannot guarantee, and this is more important yet, that it will be a quiet year, without threats and danger of aggression.

We have already seen how in the past few weeks, the aggressive encirclement of imperialism has been increased. It has been closing on our fatherland like a black storm. Every time that a high official of the Reagan administration opens his mouth, it is to threaten us with the most horrible things. They are to choose what form of aggression we are to face. Will it be an armed invasion, a naval blockade, economic strangulation?

Yesterday I spoke with a high representative of the FRG's Christian Democratic Party [words indistinct]. When we discussed the situation in Nicaragua and Central America, I tried to tell him that the aggressions and threats against our revolution don't depend on Nicaragua representing any kind of threat to the national security of the United States, as the United States wants to make believe. [end recording]

RAMIREZ SPEAKS AT 3D SUGAR HARVEST INAUGURATION

PA290329 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Yesterday at the inauguration of the third sugar harvest at the Julio Buitrago sugar mill, Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that what Nicaraguans want most is peace and tranquillity so that they may devote themselves to our country's reconstruction.

Ramirez Mercado said that this year we will sell a pound of sugar at an international market price that is much lower than last year's. This represents a loss in foreign exchange because, unfortunately, sugar prices are not set by Nicaraguans but the large buyers. He added that the large buyers arbitrarily decide prices. Since last year the price of a pound of sugar has dropped from between $0.38 and $0.40, or 4 cordobas to 1.30 cordobas. Furthermore, Ramirez Mercado noted, the drop in prices is not only limited to sugar but also includes all the agricultural products that are exported.

If to this we do add the fact that production has not achieved the desired level and the goals planned have not been met, the difficulties will be greater.

Let us listen to Ramirez Mercado as he addressed the workers of the Julio Buitrago sugar mill:

[Begin recording] We have been subjected to a constant threat by the present U.S. Government. Every once in a while the officials of that government issue threats; they say that they will invade us. When they are not saying that they are going to invade us militarily, they say that they are going to blockade us and that they will permit no ship to arrive at the Nicaraguan coasts. Other times they say that they are going to strangle us economically. If this were not coming from the Government of the United States, which is a very powerful country as we all know, a country that has a great army and large military resources, then we wouldn't have to worry. We wouldn't have to worry if on previous occasions this same country hadn't invaded Nicaragua with military forces. It happened twice before in this century. Therefore, the obligation of the Nicaraguan people, the revolutionaries and the FSLN is to remain on the alert in the face of these threats. We cannot forget them. We cannot do as LA PRENSA wants us to do: pay no attention to these threats. LA PRENSA is always presenting these threats as if they were our fault. LA PRENSA says that we are provoking the U.S. Government and that we are speaking against the U.S. Government too much.

According to the gentlemen of LA PRENSA, we are responsible for this climate of aggressions and threats which imperialism is creating against our revolution, our fatherland and our country which is called Nicaragua.

Therefore, we must bear in mind that this danger exists and that the threat is there. We must remember that the government, the revolution and the FSLN are doing everything possible to prevent this threat from being carried out. We are seeking every political and diplomatic channel so that this threat will not become a reality and we won't have to be forced to reject an aggression. What interests Nicaraguans most is peace and tranquillity so that we may devote all our efforts, energy, enthusiasm and happiness to rebuilding Nicaragua and to make it the country of our dreams. [end recording]

WHEELOCK NOTES SUCCESS OF EUROPEAN TOUR

PA271301 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, on his return yesterday from a tour of several Western European countries, declared that Nicaragua's relations with the European countries continue to be excellent and that they demonstrated a firm spirit of solidarity with the revolutionary process.

The Sandinist leader, who met with several political and governmental leaders from France, Italy, the FRG and Spain, said that he confirmed that those contries' friendship with the Nicaraguan revolution, from the political and economic viewpoints continues to be solid.

He said that the news agencies had manipulated the statements of German Vice Chancellors Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who during their meeting, clearly recognized the revolution's pluralistic and nonaligned postulates. "It was not a condition, as implied by the news agencies, but an acknowledgement that such principles are present in this process," Wheelock said.

Wheelock noted that Jose Esteban Gonzalez has established his headquarters in Belgium and the Netherlands, from where he is unleashing a slanderous campaing against Nicaragua, going so far as to claim that we kill our prisoners and practice all kinds of torture and commit murder.

He noted that Jose Esteban Gonzalez' campaign is linked to that launched by the United States in an effort to discredit our country abroad and to scare the European nations and influence them toward isolating us and supporting an armed invasion.

He pointed to the increasing rejection of the aggressive U.S. policy against Nicaragua, which has reached the point where European Social Democratic leaders have called a meeting on the subject for this weekend in which they will make a strong pronouncement about the matter. There document is expected to include expressions of solidarity with the Sandinist revolution.

He also held high-level meetings with Italian leaders, such as the Italian Communist Party secretary general, Enrico Berlinguer; Christian Democratic leaders of that country; and Felipe Gonzalez, top leader of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, who will visit Nicaragua later this month.

PERUVIAN DAILY INTERVIEW OF BORGE REPORTED

PY302108 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Lima, 25 Nov (AFP) -- Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said here today that the United States could provoke an artificial and localized conflict in order to have a pretext for intervening in Nicaragua and that such a conflict could be a war involving El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, although -- he added -- the U.S. leaders should know they could easily lose control of such a situation.

He made this statement during a long exclusive interview granted in Managua to journalist Jose Luis Simon of the evening newspaper LA REPUBLICA, which published Borge's statement today. Borge told the reporter that the Honduran Government is not interested in engaging in a conflict with Nicaragua.

Borge added that the invitations which have been extended to Honduran President Div Gen Policarpo Paz by his Salvadoran and Guatemalan counterparts with the purpose of creating a military front against Nicaragua have not been accepted by the Honduran Government.

But, he went on to say, it seems that there is a sector within the Honduran Government and within the Honduran Armed Forces which has been convinced that the Nicaraguan revolution is endangering their interests.

He added that Washington still hates Cuba furiously and that for this reason there is talk in the United States about eliminating the source of subversion in Latin America, which according to the United States, is Cuba. He also said that another alternative to intervention is to intensify the blockade against the Caribbean island, and he did not rule out the possibility that the United States could try to destroy Cuban military facilities in order to prevent their use in case of a possible international conflict in Central America.

When asked whether Nicaragua expects direct or indirect intervention by the United States, he said that there is enough justification for taking this possibility into account, especially in view of the U.S. statements.

Above all -- he added -- because of the statement recently made by Secretary of State (Alexander) Haig, who said -- and here Borge paraphrased Haig -- that "we do not dismiss an invasion against the United States [as received]." After being interrupted by the journalist, Borge went on to say: If Nicaragua were to say that it did not dismiss an invasion of the United States it would mean that we were considering the possibility of invading it.

He added: What would Mr Haig say in a case like this? What would Mr Haig say if we were planning to sabotage the U.S. economy? I think that both Mr Haig and Mr Reagan would feel deeply concerned.

He went on to say that from the day Lawrence Pezzullo, the first U.S. ambassador, arrived in Managua, Nicaraguans have treated him like a friend. We told him that for the first time wer were receiving them as friends because they had always been received as masters before.

Borge said that for his country, friendship with the United States is the same as with any other country in the world, with no strings. He added: "Our friends may expose their views or an opinion. That is something different. But we will not accept anybody trying to impose anything on us."

Making further considerations on the possibility of U.S. intervention in his country, Borge said that the main concern of his government is that the present hysteria of the U.S. rulers could destroy mankind. We are naturally concerned -- he added -- over what could happen in Central America and the Caribbean, but we are even more deeply concerned over what could happen in the world.

Borge said that Nicaragua is ready to defend itself from any external aggression, but that the professional army could not resist in the cities. He added: "We would initially establish a primary defense stage and then we would resist by waging a popular war, making the enemy's war impossible here."

BORGE REVEALS ALLEGED U.S. BLOCKADE OF NICARAGUA

PA272146 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2121 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Panama City, 27 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, stated today in Panama that "a few minutes ago" he received information that the United States is preparing a naval blockade of Nicaragua.

During a press conference in a hotel on the outskirts of this capital which began at 1500 (1900 GMT), Borge added that the information on " a naval blockade on both coasts" (Atlantic and Pacific) fits in with the U.S. statements and threats of aggression against Nicaragua.

Referring to the date the announced blockade could become effective, the Sandinist commander noted: "It could probably be within the next 2 months."

Borge, cofounder of the FSLN, is attending a meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] which opened in this capital yesterday and concludes today.

In connection with the blockade plan, Borge said he had not yet revealed it to the other Latin American politicans gathered in this capital because the information he possesses must be evaluated and studied by the Nicaraguan authorities before any decision is made.

SECURITY CHIEF REVEALS PLOT AGAINST ARCHBISHOP

PA260209 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Commander Lenin Cerna, state security chief, yesterday revealed to reporters the macabre plan being designed by Somozist colonels against Archibishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo. Commander Cerna mentioned, among others, Colonels Alfredo Jarez, (Francisco Manzano), Jose Wenceslao Mayorga, Maj (Guillermo Rodriguez Chavez) and Capt Rene Cisne Cabrera.

The plot to kidnap Monsignor Obando y Bravo is being prepared by these colonels together wtih other notorious Somozist criminals, former members of the sinister Somoza's security office, said Colonel Cerna. He also noted that the meetings were being held in the United States, the latest having taken place last week at the residence of Wenceslao Mayorga in Los Angeles, California.

Lenin Cerna added that the last meeting discussed two ways to carry out the abduction of Monsignor Obando y Bravo, one involving only the kidnapping while the other consisting of kidnappying followed by assassination.

Following is an interview with Commander Lenin Cerna, referring to the Somozist plot against Monsignor Obando y Bravo:

[Begin recording] [Cerna] This activity coincides, which is another cause for our concern, with reports from inside the country and broad about facts that have later been proved to be exaggerated.

[Question] What would be the purpose of kidnapping Monsignor Obando y Bravo?

[Answer] Well, one of the reasons for his kidnapping would be to demand the release of the so-called general staff of the guardsmen serving time in the peoples' jails, most of whom are former ranking national security guard officers. Our concern mainly stems from the fact that Manzano and Juarez are considered highly dangerous men, as both have a long and impressive criminal history as members of Somoza's security guard. In fact, Manzano and Juarez were involved in the famous sabotage of the plane in which (Ivan) Allegret was traveling.

All this prompts us to be concerned about the dangerous nature of these elements. Besides, Manzano and Juarez held responsible posts and were highly trusted by Somoza to the extent that in the plot against Allegret, they played a very important role. They were fully identified with Somozism and would be willing to commit any crime. [end recording]

MDN REJECTS INTERVENTION IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

PA260252 Mangua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Statement issued by the Nicraguan Democratic Movement; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] once again raises its voice to protest statements made by officials of foreign governments regarding the Nicaraguan situation, particularly those mady by Haig, Weinberger and Meese which clearly intervene in our domestic affairs.

We view with amazement the fact that we small countries continue to be the victims of aggression and interference by more powerful countries. This a violation of the self-determination and sovereignty of our countries by hegemonic powers as is seen in the cases of Afghanistan, Poland, Cuba and Nicaragua.

Peaceful coexistence and the respect for the sovereignty and self-determination of peoples are not achieved with statements about war and threats, but through dialogue, understanding and disinterested solidarity to overcome the great problems which the small and poor countries are experiencing. Nicaragua is no exception to this situation as we stated in our foreign policy statement issued on 18 September 1981.

We express our firm determination to work unceasingly to build the democratic and pluralistic paths that are found in the essence of the Nicaraguan revolution despite the existing ideological differences which must solely be discussed and aired by the Nicaraguans since any foreign interference in our domestic affairs only brings about the loss of peace and the ire of the people.

We issue a call to the Nicaraguan people to energetically condemn and reject all intervention, interference or blockade that the hegemonic powers of the world might try to carry out against Nicaragua. We also issue a call to the government so that its efforts will be directed at safeguarding and maintaining domestic peace and to set an example for the struggle for world peace with an honorable, and flexible foreign policy that is advantageous to the Nicaraguan people's interests and which is based on the respect for the self-determination of peoples, real nonalignment and the maintenance of our sovereignty.

[Signed] Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, fatherland and freedom. Anibal Arana, national coordinator

'FACE THE PEOPLE' CREDIBILITY QUESTIONED

PA260325 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Nov 81

["Our People Speak" section with letter form listener -- read by announcer]

[Text] Dear sirs: Since I read in Sunday's issue of LA PRENSA a report on a "Face the People" program that was held in Boaco, in which a woman had the courage to say a few things to those who presided over the program, I sat in front of my television set on Monday to watch this program. However, I was very surprised when the program ended and the woman who asked the questions never appeared. I want you to tell me what happened. Why didn't that woman appear on the televised program? LA PRENSA said that at the moment when the woman was asking her questions, the radio station, La Voz de Nicaragua, went off the air.

Is it possible that the cameras of the gentlemen who film the program in order to broadcast it later over television had a technical failure precisely at the time the woman was asking her questions? What do you say about this? Thank you for reading this letter.

[Signed] (Ulises Munoz Gomez) of Managua

[Radio station's reply] Dear Mr (Munoz Gomez): We don't know for sure what could have happened to La Voz de Nicaragua and subsequently to the television station which didn't air the Boaco woman's questions to the members of the government junta.

What we can tell you is that the "Face the People" program has lost credibility among the people. The program has lately been characterized by questions only from members of organizations related to the Sandinist Front: the Sandinist Defense Committees, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, the [acronym indistinct] and so forth. Very rarely does someone who doesn't belong to these organizations take the microphone. When this does occur, a mysterious force takes La Voz de Nicaragua off the air and the television cameras are unable to obtain the image or voice of the person asking the question, as occurred in the case of this woman in Boaco.

In any case, LA PRENSA reported this information and if it hasn't been penalized for making it known to its readers, this means that there is some truth to the report. It would be good and healthy for the people if the technicians of La Voz de Nicaragua and the Sandinist Television System would show more concern about maintaining their equipment in good shape. Our people love television and they don't want to lose even the smallest detail. Thank you very much for your letter.

REPORTAGE ON 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY,' EPS ACTIONS

Attack on North Zelaya Mine

PA262210 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] A counterrevolutionary band made up of four men armed with carbines and M-16 rifles attacked the Cerro Colorado mine in the northern part of Zelaya, stealing 50 ounces of gold worth approximately 250,000 cordobas. The information was supplied by the Nicaraguan Corporation of Mines and Hydrocarbons Minister Alvaro Guzman, who said the incident took place on Monday. He added that the assailants were wearing people's militia uniforms.

Besides the gold, the band kidnapped four mineworkers as hostages and took the radio equipment, leaving the mine without any means of communication with the rest of the country.

The assailants used a launch on the Huaspuc River and crossed the border into Honduras.

Army Kills Five

PA280242 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Five members of a counterrevolutionary band died yesterday in a clash with the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] patrols at the source of the Wani River west of Siuna. A Defense Ministry communique indicates that the dead have not yet been identified.

The communique reports that one EPS soldier was killed and another wounded. It adds that the armed forces have continued to suppress counterrevolutionary activities in the area in order to safeguard peace and revolutionary achievements.

EPS Cleanup Operations

PA282230 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The Omar Torrijos Brigade, one of the most prestigious brigades of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], has started cleanup operations throughout Jinotega Department, where isolated counterrevolutionary groups have been operating for several months.

The cleanup operations which are named after Gen Benjamin Zeledon have restored security, peace and tranquillity in the rural regions to the extent that the branches of the National Development Bank, the Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise and the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise are speeding up their work to aid the peasant and coffee cooperatives in northern Jinotega.

Thanks to the presence of the Omar Torrijos Brigade, made up of outstanding young people of the EPS, the militias and the Interior Ministry, the antimalaria brigades sent there by the Health Ministry were able to fully carry out their duty.

The Omar Torrijos Brigade is based in Cua and the (Clan de Grama) region and is headed by Lt (Pedro Agurcia). The brigade was visited by prominent EPS leaders this week: Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion, deputy interior minister; and Brigade Commanders Lenin Cerna and Omar Cabezas; Guerrilla Commander Monica Baltodano; Commander Joaquin Cuadra, chief of the EPS General Staff; and other officers of our army.

Commanders Carrion and Cuadra and the other visitors saw the fighting conditions and the high revolutionary spirit of the brigade which is not only willing to dismantle counter-revolutionary bands but also to maintain and guarantee peace and order which must be enjoyed by all Nicaraguans within a framework of liberties for the citizens.

The Benjamin Zeledon operation has not been a picnic. In the past 2 months, 22 counter-revolutionary bands have been destroyed. This operation took place in mountainous areas such as (El Faro), (Huine), (Quinogua), Aguas Calientes, Santa Teresa de Kilambe, (Santa Maria de Tusuga), Tunawalan, El Diablo Cave and Huahua. In these places the brigade members discovered the hideouts of counterrevolutionary groups led by men known as (El Tigrillo), (El Colorado), (Gregorio Jarquin) and (Cristobal Mesa). Some of them have fallen into the hands of the Omar Torrijos Brigade while others were able to escape, leaving weapons and ammunition behind.

According to reports by Lt (Pedro Agurcias) and 2d Lt (Mario Noguera) of the Interior Ministry, the brigade has engaged in some armed clashes which lasted 2 hours or more. Fortunately, they said, the Omar Torrijos Brigade, whose most prominent leader is Commander Doris Tijerino Haslam, has sustained no casualties.

Thanks then to the presence of the Omar Torrijos Brigade, Jinotega has been swept clean of counterrevolutionaries in the so-called Benjamin Zeledon operation.

Local Sandinist Leader Killed

PA301944 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] On Saturday a combat unit composed of combined Interior Ministry, border guard and Sandinist People's Army forces initiated a large-scale operation to find the counter-revolutionary band that killed the local political secretary of the Sandinist Front, (Noel Ortega Castillo), in Nuevo Amanecer, Zelaya Department.

The counterrevolutionary band that entered Nuevo Amanecer at noon on Friday was composed of 14 men and 1 woman. They were led by (Nieve Fernandez) and (Domingo Garcia), according to Guerrilla Commander William Ramirez, Atlantic Coast minister.

Commander Ramirez said that the band killed (Ortega) shortly after attacking a branch of the National Development Bank, from which they stole 88,000 cordobas. Ramirez said that the counterrevolutionaries took 10 M-52 rifles and 500 cartridges belonging to the local Sandinist militia. They also took two radios and property belonging to the bank and the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute.

The leaders of this counterrevolutionary band had previously been tried by civilian authorities of Zelaya Department, and these authorities decided to set them free, Commander Ramirez said.

Ramirez also said this is the first time that a counterrevolutionary band has killed a political secretary of the Sandinist Front. Comander Ramirez said that in September (Ortega) had been appointed to the Nuevo Amanecer region by the FSLN's departmental direction committee. Prior to this, (Ortega) had participated in various activities in southern Zelaya Department.

D'ESCOTO LEAVES FOR PANAMA, SAINT LUCIA, USSR

PA010405 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman has verified the solidarity of the Mexican people with the just Nicaraguan cause and with its Sandinist revolution.

Minister d'Escoto said that his recent visit to Mexico had been very important, considering the junction we are at and in view of the verbal terroism being launched against Nicaragua.

Father Miguel d'Escoto voiced his satisfaction for having been able to verify the firm support of the government and people of Mexico for Nicaragua and for its just struggle for a free and democratic fatherland.

The foreign minister made this statement today at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport before boarding the plane that would take him to Panama and to the Caribbean island of Saint Lucia.

D'Escoto will go to Panama to attend the closing session of the high-level SELA meeting, where a joint stand will be adopted regarding the economic and commercial relations with the United States.

Regarding his visit to Saint Lucia, d'Escoto said that he is going there to participate in the OAS annual assembly, where Nicaragua will ask that international oragnization to adopt a stand in favor of the just demands of the Latin American peoples.

The foreign minister also disclosed that after participating in the OAS General Assembly he will pay an official visit to the USSR, where he will meet with his counterpart Andrey Gromyko, will carry out an official program and will sign several protocols and aid agreements for the country.

BRIEFS

FMLN PROPAGANDA -- EL SALVADOR, international magazine No 5, an FMLN propaganda publication, is already on sale in all Nicaraguan bookstores and some supermarkets. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Nov 81 p 6 PA]

CASTRO'S MESSAGE TO UN ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY

FL281854 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 81

["Text" of message from Cuban President Fidel Castro to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of the government and the people of Cuba, I want to express our warm greetings to the Palestinian people and to their only and legitimate representive, the PLO, on the occasion of the international Palestinian people's solidarity day.

On this memorable day, I want to reiterate that the people of Cuba join the world's progressive forces and continue to support with full solidarity the legitimate struggle of the heroic Palestinian people. The celebration of 29 December as international Palestinian People's solidarity day, complies with the wishes of the UN General Assembly expressed in Resolution 3240, as an example of the international community's acknowledgement of the oppression which has been perpetrated against the Palestinian people since 1947 with the partition of Palestinian territory into two states established in Resolution 181 and with the dispersion imposed on the Palestinian people by the partition.

Since its founding, the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] together with the United Nations and other world organizations and forums, has been expressing its staunch solidarity with the just cause of the victimized Palestinian people. Their repeated declarations and resolutions have insisted that the Palestinian question is the essence of the Middle East conflict, established guidelines for a just and lasting peace in that explosive area and denounced and condemned in the strongest terms the aggressive and expansionist character of Zionism, unconditionally backed by imperialism as a permanent source of danger to international peace and security.

In this context, the accords of the sixth summit conference of the NAM which took place in Havana in September 1979, as well as the previous declarations at the ministerial conference of the NAM held in New York, gain greater validity by condemning the Camp David accords and the separate Israel-Egypt treaty as a policy directed toward reinforcing the positions of the Zionist regime even more and safeguarding the interests of the United States in the region, making a direct attack on the basic rights of the Arab peoples and in particular the Palestinian Arab people.

Cuba, along with the progressive nations and forces of the world, considers that the war of extermination waged against the Palestinian people should cease, and demands greater respect and compliance with the decisions adopted in UN resolutions, those of the OAU as well as those of the NAM, in order to put an end to the continuing acts of aggression with which Israel, counting on the economical, political and military backing of the United States, tries to squash the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people for the return of their territory occupied by the Zionists after three successive wars in the region in 1948, 1956 and 1967.

The people and the government of the Republic of Cuba join the international condemnation given Israel for its savage bombardment of Iraq's unclear research plant for peaceful uses and of Lebanon, which again highlights the high degree of aggressiveness that Zionist policy has imparted on its attacks, not only against the heroic Palestinian people but also against other Arab peoples.

On this important occasion, we want to stress once again that the legitimate cause of the Palestinian people can always count on the inexhaustible support and the full solidarity of our people in the persevering struggle waged against imperialism and Zionism for the right of self determination, the right of the refugees to return to their homes and to create an independent Palestinian state in Palestinian territory.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION SET FOR 28 NOVEMBER

FL271650 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The members of the National Electoral Commission of the People's Government have had a meeting in order to finalize procedural details relative to the municipal assembly's 28 November election of deputies to the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the party Politburo and chairman of the National Electoral Commission of the People's Government, presided. He informed the group about the preliminary process to this Saturday's election. Machado Ventura said that there are 803 candidates this time from which 499 will be elected as deputies. He also pointed out that compared to the last election there will be an increase in rank-and-file candidate participation. It is expected that 54.5 percent of the deputies will be elected from the rank-and-file level.

"We also want to emphasize the importance of the election, after 5 years and a new election, naturally there will be some reorganization and we believe that that reorganization will be around 45.9 percent, a number which we consider to be adequate."

Continuing, Machado Ventura addressed himself to the assembly s legislative accomplishments over the past 5 years: "The Assembly's legislative accomplishments in the last 5 years should be highlighted; work has been accomplished, 34 laws have been approved, 59 important decisions have been made, 79 reports have been approved and 324 recommendations have been put into effect."

It was made known at the meeting that Havana City Province will elect the most deputies with 100 representatives. There are 143 women among the candidates. In the last election 105 women were elected as deputies and that number is expected to increase in this election.

Fidel Elected Deputy

FL281923 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Summary] "Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has been elected deputy to the National Assembly of the People's Government by the Santiago de Cuba municipal assembly. Also elected by the assembly were Juan Almeida Bosque, Armando Hart Davalos, Vilma Espin and Jose Balaguer." Reporting on the results of the election underway today all over the country, the National Electoral Commission announced that Rafael Valdes Valdes first party secretary in Ciego de Avila Province and a member of the PCC Central Committee, was elected deputy for Moron Municipality.

Further Election Reports

FL282045 [Editorial Report] Reporting further on today's National Assembly election in Cuba, Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 28 November says that Redys Herrero Leyva and Reynerio Arevalo Espinosa were elected deputies for Tercer Frente Municipality in Santiago de Cuba Province.

In addition, Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2015 GMT reports that Alfredo Alfonso Sierra and Margarita Aguila Fowler have been elected for Cruces Municipality, Cienfuegos Province. Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2032 GMT announces that Army Gen Raul Castro has been elected for Segundo Frente and Raul Menendez Tomassevich, Joaquin Mendez Cominches and Pascual Martinez Gil for Santiago de Cuba. At 2033 GMT, Havana reports that Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Jaime Crombet and Francisco Linares Calvo were elected for Pinar del Rio and that the three deputies elected in the Isle of Youth are Jesus Montane Oropesa, Armando Manresa and Jorge Antelo.

Further Election Results

FL301345 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, heads the list of the 499 deputies of the National Assembly of the People's Government elected by the 169 municipal assemblies of that entity. The top Cuban executive was reelected by the Santiago de Cuba Municipality, while Army General Raul Castro was reelected by Santiago de Cuba Municipality, Segundo Frente district.

Commanders of the Revolution Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes and Guillermo Garcia were elected in Santiago de Cuba, Artemisa and Bayamo Municipalities, respectively. Jose Ramon Machado Ventura was elected deputy in Guantanamo; Blas Roca in Cerro; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Osvaldo Dorticos in Cienfuegos; Peoro Miret in Camaguey; Sergio del Valle in Pinar del Rio; Armando Hart in Santiago de Cuba; Arnaldo Milian in Santa Clara; Jorge Risquet in Sancti Spiritus; Julio Camacho Aguilera in Playa, city of Havana; and Osmani Cienfuegos in Cerro.

More Results

FL010030 [Editorial report] In the course of its regularly scheduled newscast, Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2230 GMT on 30 November carries several reports on the results of the 28 November National Assembly election. The following deputies were elected:

Nicolas Guillen, Maximo Andion Quintana, Justo Alonso Alonso, Maria Gladys de Cardenas (Sala) and Domingo Hernandez Alvarez for Guanabacoa; Div Gen Arnaldo Ochoa Sanchez, Santiago Alvarez, Carlos Aldana, Luisa Casamichana and Orlando Torres de Duenas for La Lisa.

HAVANA CITES EXCELSIOR ITEM AGAINST VOA STATION

PA272224 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR has denounced the installation of a Voice of America [VOA] radio station in the capital of Antigua. The station is reportedly to be used against Grenada. The report adds that the new station will be allied to the announced Radio Marti station which, according to Washington, will start transmitting next January against the Cuban revolution. The paper reveals that the VOA equipment is located among the U.S. Navy Radar and antenna installations on the island. This medium-wave station transmits only to the eastern Caribbean. The station is maintained by 60 technicians when it is a known fact that only two people are required for the normal operation of such radio facilities. EXCELSIOR notes that the United States has its main submarine listening base in the eastern Caribbean and that the role of this station is only to transmit lies.

ANNIVERSARY OF STUDENTS' EXECUTION COMMEMORATED

FL280051 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2300 GMT on 27 November carries live coverage of student rally at Havana City's Castillo de la Punta to commemorate the 110th anniversary of the execution of eight Cuban medical students by a Spanish Army firing squad.

As coverage opens, an announcer describes the scene, reporting that Cuba's Communist Party Politburo member Osmani Cienfuegos, Central Committee members Jose Ramon Fernandez and Luis Orlando Dominguez as well as many other party, student and mass organization ldeaders are chairing the ceremony.

Roberto Robaina, president of the Federation of University Students, is introduced and begins speaking at 2305 GMT. Robaina recalls that students have always contributed their blood to all revolutionary struggles in Cuba.

In closing his 6-minue speech, Robaina takes the oath of all students present to fight for the preservation of Cuba's liberty and sovereignty, to defend the fatherland to the last man and woman, to fulfill all party assignments, to obey all orders emanating from the Cuban Government, party and Fidel Castro and to be ready to accept all internationalistic duties.

At 2312 GMT, Osmani Cienfuegos is introduced. He devotes 20 minutes of his 31-minute speech to a historical lecture on the events that led to the 27 November 1871 execution of eight Cuban medical students by a firing squad of the Spanish colonial army. Elsewhere in his speech, he praises the students for their participation in and contributions to the various revolutionary struggles waged by the Cuban people to liberate the fatherland from oppression, dictatorships and colonial occupation.

Referring to today's students, he says: "Their actions neither ignore nor can they ever ignore the feelings of our people nor the demands of the society. An example of this are our physicians, dentists and other medical technicians who, besides having fulfilled their social duties in areas of our country which had never known medical attention, have lent and continue to lend their internationalist services in numerous fraternal countries, as our students, engineers, teachers and other professionals also do. That is the revolution we export, that of human solidarity, that of personal sacrifice, that of placing knowledge at the service of mankind. Our students, our professionals fill those ranks. Many of them have fallen in the fulfillment of the internationalist duty at the hands of imperialism's mercenaries. Such was the case of the two teachers brutally murdered in Nicaragua.

"There can be no firmer demonstration of our youth's revolutionary nature than its attitude of recent days, when imperialism, with its provocations, lies and threats, expressed itself in the most aggressive fashion. The response of our people and, among them, our students and professionals, has been a total agreement with the positions adopted by our party and government, the irrevocable manifestation of our spirit of struggle and our decision to die before retreating 1 inch in the revolutionary advance of our socialist fatherland or accepting the degradation of our national dignity.

"To all campaigns or treacherous attacks, our people have responded by closing ranks around Fidel and the party. Our students have given in recent days palpable proof of their adherence to the revolution and a great revolutionary awareness. We recall their participation in the marches of the combatant people. Those are the students of the new Cuba. Those are our professionals. They are a sample of the new men who are being forged in our classrooms, in our work centers.

"Our most important commitment with history is the generation of men who can face up to the challenge of that other revolution of our era, the scientific and technical revolution. Those men not only should have the highest professional qualifications but also the most profound proletarian consciousness. Not only do we want to develop technicians capable of having vast knowledge and a mastery of the world of computers, as in the capitalist society, but human beings capable of feeling the pain of their fellow men, capable of showing indignation in the face of injustice, capable of generously devoting all their efforts at the service of mankind and giving their lives for an idea if that idea embodies human justice."

In closing, Cienfuegos says: "We struggle and will continue to struggle so that mankind will not have to endure such crimes as the murder of the eight medical students, so that future generations may be proud to know that our generation was capable of safeguarding human dignity. The university is defended together with the combatants of the Ministry of the Interior and the Revolutionary Armed Forces for the sake of our socialist revolution. [applause] "Our students come out of the university, a symbol of all our centers of study, to shout with courage and determination together with our people: Commander in Chief, at you service."

The ceremony ends immediately after the conclusion of the speech by Osmani Cienfuegos.

NAVY CHIEF CUADRADO DEPARTS FOR SOVIET UNION

FL301425 Havana Domestic Television in Spanish 1342 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Vice Adm Aldo Santamaria Cuadrado, chief of the Revolutionary Naval Forces, has departed for the Soviet Union, where he will participate in the Granma and FAR anniversary celebrations that are to be held in that country. Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov extended the invitation to the Cuban naval chief.

PCE'S SANTIAGO CARRILLO MEETS WITH FIDEL CASTRO

FL241425 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1132 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party, bid farewell to Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], at Jose Marti International Airport. The visit of the Spanish Communist leader, by invitation of Fidel, took place at a time when the solidarity of the PCE and the people of Spain with Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Central America and the Caribbean is being made manifest.

During his 2-day visit, Santiago Carrillo had talks with Fidel Castro and Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat. During the meeting he expressed the deepest feelings of friendship to Fidel and the solidarity of the communists and the people of Spain for the Cuban revolution. Santiago Carrillo said he was in favor of a halt to the unfair and criminal blockade of our country and the return of the territory illegally occupied by the U.S. naval base in Guantanamo.

Both leaders agreed that the plans of aggression directed against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, as well as those with the intent of crushing the legitimate struggle of the Salvadoran people, lead to a dangerous world situation and arouse the concern of all peace-loving forces. Fidel offered a detailed report on these plans and expressed that our people were pleased about the firm and solidary response of the Spanish communists.

Santiago Carrillo expressed the deep concern of all the forces that take part in the European peace movement in view of the serious consequences of imperialist plans.

Communique Issued

LD241410 Madrid in EFE in Spanish to Europe 1230 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] At the end of a 4-hour meeting with Fidel Castro, PCE Secretary General Santiago Carrillo said that he remains concerned about U.S. aggressive plans against the island. Speaking just before leaving for Madrid, Carrillo told the EFE agency that he is worried about U.S. policy toward Cuba. He added that the greatest anxiety at this moment concerns Nicaragua. A communique on the meeting between Fidel Castro and Santiago Carrillo is dominated by references to U.S. policy toward Cuba and Central America. The communique states that both leaders are of the opinion that plans for aggression directed at Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada, and also the aim of trampling the legitimate struggle of the people of El Salvador, could culminate in another brutal military intervention which would bring in its wake a dangerous world situation.

CEMA PLANNING DEPUTY CHIEFS TO MEET IN HAVANA

FL272208 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2122 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] The 12th conference of CEMA countries planning vice presidents will be held at Havana City's Palace of Conventions from 1 to 4 December. Participating in the meeting will be representatives from nine countries, including Cuba, whose chief delegate will be the vice president of the Central Planning Board [JUCEPLAN], Manuel Carcia.

Among the topics to be taken up by the conference will be one dealing with the development of the system of management and planning of the economy in CEMA member countries. A report on the accomplishments during the period 1979-81 will be read to the participants, and the program of activities for the period 1982-84 will be examined.

CEMA CIVIL AERONAUTICS MEETING OPENS IN HAVANA

FL242201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2108 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] At Havana's Palace of Conventions, the 13th meeting of the CEMA Standing Committee for cooperation in the sphere of civil aeronautics opened today. During the opening session of the meeting, which will end on 28 November, Cuba's Vice Minister of Transportation Ladislao Baranda made a speech in which he referred to the progress made by civil aeronautics in CEMA member countries, thanks to the cooperation existing among them.

During a plenary session, the delegates will examine the work of the committee during the current year and various matters dealing with scientific and technical cooperation in civil aeronautics. They will also examine the progress being made to complete the general agreement for cooperation in the creation of a center for training pilots, technicians and air controllers.

DORTICOS BIDS FAREWELL TO HUNGARY'S MARKOJA

FL280106 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo and minister of justice, today bade farewell to Imre Markoja, minister of justice of the Hungarian People's Republic, who visited our country to participate in talks and exchanges of views on juridical topics with Cuban officials.

Prior to the departure of the Hungarian delegation, a cooperation agreement was signed by Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado and Imre Markoja at the conclusion of the talks in Havana. The document provides for numerous activities to be undertaken by the two ministries in the sphere of cooperation and assures a friendly cooperation which will contribute to the strengthening of relations between the governments, parties and peoples of Cuba and Hungary.

SOVIET MILITARY GROUP ARRIVES, CEREMONIES HELD

FL280117 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, a high-level Soviet military delegation arrived in our country to participate in the festivities commemorating the 25th FAR anniversary. Heading the delegation is Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Ivanovich Koldunov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the air defense forces of the USSR.

At the air terminal to welcome the Soviet visitors were Div Gen Sixto Batista, alternate member of the Politburo and chief of the FAR Political Central Directorate, and Soviet Ambassador to our country Vitaliy Vorotnikov.

Raul Castro With Marshal Koldunov

FL301357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Army General Raul Castro, second secretary of the party and minister of the FAR, has received Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Koldunov, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the air defense forces of the USSR, at the Ministry of FAR.

Fraternal Ceremony

FL301950 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] As we were nearing the end of this broadcast, a ceremony of confraternity between the Cuban and Soviet Armed Forces concluded at the Gen Maximo Gomez Academy of FAR. The ceremony was presided over by Div Gen Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party's Politburo, and by Aviation Marshal Aleksandr Koldunov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is leading the Soviet military delegation visiting our country.

[Begin Batista Santana recording] Mankind is becoming increasingly aware of the dangers of stepped-up imperialist warmongering. Mankind fervently wishes to live in peace, to be able to use the huge resources spent in arms today to mitigate hunger and to eradicate illiteracy and its severe social problems. Hence, mankind looks hopefully on the banners of the great October when the Bolsheviks 60 years ago wrote their peace maxims. We fortunately learned very early from Lenin that a revolution is only worthwhile when it can be defended. [applause] [end recording]

[Begin Koldunov recording, in Russian with consecutive Spanish translation] All the Soviets feel deep sympathy for sister Cuba and its revolution, which is the first socialist revolution on the American continent. Along with you, we are proud of the magnificent traditions of several generations of Cuban revolutionaries. We know very well of the struggle against the Spanish colonial yoke inspired by Jose Marti, the years of struggle against U.S. imperialism, the combative demonstrations of the Cuban proletariat, the legendary assault on the Moncada Barracks, the Granma landing, the fighting in the Sierra Maestra Mountains and the victory at Playa Giron. [applause] [end recording]

HAITIAN SOLIDARITY RALLY HELD; BOSCH ATTENDS

FL271551 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1528 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] A rally of solidarity with the Haitian people has been held in this capital. The rally was attended by Juan Bosch, former president of the Dominican Republic. The rally marked the 1st anniversary of the wave of repression against Haitian democratic organizations unleashed by the regime of the tyrant Duvalier. (Barte Jean-Claude), a member of the standing committee of contact and liaison of Haitian organizations in exile, denounced the terror imposed in his country since the beginning of the so-called liberation stage. For his part, ICAP [Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples] Vice President Mario Rodriguez expressed the solidarity of Cubans for the oppressed Haitian people and blamed U.S. imperialism for the situation in that Caribbean country which in 1961 began a period which has brought suffering to its inhabitants.

GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER HERE FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL241809 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Orlando Fundora, alternate member of the Central Committee and chief of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation, received Filinto de Barros, minister of information and culture of Guinea-Bissau, yesterday afternoon. In a cordial meeting the two discussed different aspects relative to mass media work and cultural institutions of the two nations. Barros leads his country's delegation to the fourth session of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Committee.

Agreement Signed

FL270049 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] In Havana, Cuba and Guinea-Bissau today signed an agreement at the conclusion of the fourth intergovernmental cooperation meeting. The document was signed by Fernando Vecino Alegret, minister of higher education, and Filinto de Barros, minister of information and culture of Guinea-Bissau.

The agreement provides for scientific and technical cooperation for the period 1981-1982 in the fields of health, education, construction, fishing industry, agriculture, sugar industry, communication and state structure and organization.

GARCIA RECEIVES MOZAMBICAN MINISTER LOUSA

FL261755 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Guillermo Garcia Frias, a member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and minister of transportation, has received Rui Lousa, minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation of Mozambique, in Havana. They discussed matters concerning cooperation between the two ministries. The Mozambican official is heading the delegation to the third session of the Cuba-Mozambique Intergovernmental Committee for Economic Cooperation underway in Havana.

Economic Cooperation Talks

FL251833 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The third session of the Cuba-Mozambique joint committee has begun its activities in the conference rooms of the Sierra Maestra Hotel in Havana. The session was presided over by Serafin Fernandez, member of the party Central Committee and minister of domestic trade and Rui Lousa, minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation of Mozambique.

During the talks they reviewed the basic economic, scientific and technological cooperation agreement and the cooperation programs developed between committee sessions. Other members of the joint committee include (Tenreiro) de Almeida, secretary of state for fisheries; Francisco Pereira, national director of construction; Oscar Marrero, vice minister of domestic trade; Martin Mora, Cuban ambassador to Mozambique; (Ricardo Guerrero), director for Africa and Asia of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, among others.

CASTRO MEETS BENIN OFFICIAL, GETS KEREKOU NOTE

FL251327 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State and Government, received (Malikita Ofiki), member of the People's Revolution Party of Benin Central Committee and secretary of the standing committee of the revolutionary National Assembly, yesterday afternoon.

During the meeting which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual solidarity, the Beninese official delivered a personal message from Benin's top leader Mathieu Kerekou. The two discussed topics related to international issues and bilateral and cooperative relations.

COSTA RICAN FOREIGN MINISTER NIEHAUS ARRIVES 26 NOV

FL271407 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Las Americas Airport -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus Quesada said yesterday that the (?Government) of Cuba intervenes in Central America with the aim of introducing ideologies that run counter to the will of those nations. Niehaus Quesada was received at Las Americas Airport by Dominican Foreign Minister Manuel Tavares Espaillat. Speaking during a press conference at the airport's ambassadors room, the Costa Rican foreign minister said that his country rejects all kinds of intervention in Central American nations because the aim is to impose (?alien) ideologies. [passage indistinct] For his part, Dominican Foreign Minister Tavares Espaillat said he (?supported) the Costa Rican minister's statement, I would like to express support for what my friend and colleague, the Costa Rican foreign minister, has said, Tavares Espaillat stated.

The Costa Rican minister arrived on a private flight after 1700 yesterday. He will be here for 4 days on an official visit.

Notes Salvadoran Conflict

PA290305 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Santo Domingo -- Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus considers the Salvadoran situation worrisome to his country. He has said this situation should be of interest for all the countries in the area which must respect the sovereignty of that nation.

Niehaus said that he believes that the recognition of a belligerent state in El Salvador as declared by France and Mexico was a great mistake because the only result was the polarization of the struggle between two sides in conflict.

According to Niehaus, El Salvador and Nicaragua must seek their own solutions without any foreign intervention. However, he said that his government supports the Salvadoran military junta as a temporary solution but that personally, he believes the Salvadoran people must make the final decision.

Praises Salvadoran Junta

FL281432 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The Costa Rican foreign minister said last night that it is a misinterpretation to say that the United States has intervened in El Salvador. However, Bernd Niehaus Quesada said that if any country does intervene in another, Costa Rica would be the first nation to repudiate this intervention.

The Costa Rican foreign minister spoke to newsmen last night at a press conference, part of his agenda during his official visit to our country. Niehaus Quesada complained that the United States is charged with intervention while no one condemns the real Soviet intervention in Central America and Afghanistan.

The Costa Rican foreign minister had words of praise for the Salvadoran Government junta, saying that it is the only temporary solution for the Salvadoran people. Concerning accusations of U.S. intervention in El Salvador, Niehaus said: When a government asks for the support of another, this cannot be called an intervention in terms of international law. He added: The government is part of the state and we should not view it as an intervention when it requests the assistance of another country.

Joint Statement Issued

PA290413 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Santo Domingo -- In a joint declaration signed here by the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic, the two countries agree that terrorism, violence and the support for subversion destabilize the internal order of the United States [as heard] and make coexistence among the peoples of the same region precarious.

The statement was signed by Bernd Niehaus and Manuel Enrique Tavares in an event held at the Dominican Foreign Ministry.

In analysing the international and regional situation, the two foreign ministers expressed their concern over the arms race and the danger that it represents for the world.

RULING PARTY CHOOSES PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA262019 Paris AFP in Spanish 2232 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 24 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that Senator Salvador Jorge Blanco was chosen as the presidential candidate of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) for the 16 May 1981 general elections.

Jacobo Majluta, the current vice president of the republic and Blanco's opponent, admitted his defeat during a brief talk with the press. The PRD's internal elections were held over the past 4 days with the participation of almost 500 members of the Dominican Social Democrats.

Antonio Guzman, the Dominican president, is a PRD member.

It was added that PRD Secretary General Jose Francisco Pena Gomez will announce the official results of the party elections in the next few hours.

BALAGUER IS REFORMISTS' PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

PA271727 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0657 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 27 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Former President Joaquin Balaguer announced early today that he will run for president on the Reformist Party [PR] ticket in the 16 May 1982 elections.

In a communique delivered to this agency early today, the old leader warned that he will not betray his party members by withdrawing from the race or by entering into alliances with rightist or leftist groups.

The unexpected announcement came 48 hours after the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party chose Senator Salvador Jorge Blanco as its presidential candidate.

It was predictable that Balaguer would be nominated in the PR convention in February, but not this soon.

PRD NAMES CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENCY

FL301240 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Fernandez Marmol is proclaimed as the candidate for vice president on the PRD [Dominican Revolutionary Party] ticket.

Mr Manuel Fernandez Marmol has been named the candidate for vice president on the PRD ticket. Dr Salvador Jorge Blanco was ratified as the candidate for the presidency yesterday at the PRD's 12th convention.

COUNTRY AGREEABLE TO SURINAME HYDRO PROJECT

FL262151 Bridgetown CANA in English 2138 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 26 Nov (CANA) -- The Guyana Government said today it had no intention of standing in the way of Suriname plans to implement the Kabalebo hydroelectric project on the border between the two countries. Guyana said it has sent a communique to the Suriname Government expressing willingness to engage in discussions and negotiations at an early date to enable a no-objection agreement to be signed soon.

This was disclosed in a 10-page statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in response to what the ministry said was misrepresentation of the facts of the case by Suriname delegates at a recent Caribbean Development Cooperation Committee (CDCC) meeting in Grenada and a meeting in Santo Domingo of OLADE, the Latin American Energy Organization.

Guyana's position on the Kabalebo hydroelectric project was subject to reasonable safeguards of this country's legitimate interest in present and future use of the waters concerned, the ministry said. The released statement quoted from a memorandum of understanding signed between the two countries at their summit meeting in Barbados in April 1979, which had said that the Government of Guyana recognizes the intention of Suriname to implement the Kabalebo hydroelectric project and expresses itself to be positively disposed toward the further preparation and implementation of the project.

The two countries had also agreed on a joint ecological study on the effects of the proposed project and a compulsory memorandum of agreement setting out the details of the joint study group was signed by officers of the two countries in Suriname in July 1979.

The statement said the Suriname side handed over a draft "no objection agreement" relating to the Kabalebo project for study by the Guyana Government, but that its examination by the relevant authorities in Guyana had not been concluded at the time of the visit by the minister of foreign affairs of Guyana on 3 July 1981. The ministry said that the minister, Mr Rashleigh Jackson, told his Suriname counterpart that Guyana might have some proposals for modification of the draft agreement but that, as a manifestation of goodwill, it was agreed that the draft would nonetheless be initialled, as distinguished from being signed, and that steps would be taken for its finalization, including signature after the Government of Suriname had received comments from Guyana on some of its provisions.

When Guyana submitted its comments, said the ministry, "Suriname accepted some of the suggested amendments, proposed alternative formulation of others and expressed objection to one of them. The differences were such as to make the signature of the agreement impossible by 11 July 1981, as earlier anticipated," said the ministry. But it added that the Government of Guyana had suggested through diplomatic channels that officials of the two countries should meet to iron out the necessary textual amendments to the draft agreement proposed by Suriname.

The ministry said it noted with regret that Suriname's representatives at the Grenada and Santo Domingo meetings had "erroneously sought to compare Guyana's constructive position on the Kabalebo hydro project with the totally unfounded stand adopted by the Government of Venezuela in relation to Guyana's upper Mazaruni hydro project." The ministry said that "while the Venezuelan Government had sent a letter to the World Bank expressing its disapproval and objection to the Guyana Mazaruni project and has mounted an intense campaign at the diplomatic level indicating Venezuela's objection to the project." The Government of Guyana has repeatedly indicated publicly its political support for the realization of the Kabalebo project."

"If the government of Suriname desires likewise, the Government of Guyana is willing to continue the process of discussions and negotiations with a view to reaching an early conclusion enabling the no-objection agreement on Kabalebo to be signed on the basis of mutual consent freely arrived at." The statement went on to deny allegations made recently by Suriname that Guyana had violated its territorial integrity.

The two countries are in dispute over 6,000 square miles of land in south-eastern Guyana and international involvement on the big Kabalebo scheme is dependent on a no-objection pact with Guyana. The scheme is likely to affect the flow of a huge river between the two states.

BURNHAM GREETS SURINAME'S HENK CHIN A SEN

FL261740 Bridgetown CANA in English 1700 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 26 Nov (CANA) -- President Forbes Burnham has sent a message to Suriname's President Henk Chin A Sen saying that Guyana was desirous of developing good neighbourly relations with Suriname. Mr Burnham's "warm congratulations" went yesterday on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of Suriname's independence.

President Burnham said that "Guyana has noted with satisfaction the process and achievements which the people of Suriname have made over the past years," and he added his best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of that country.

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS -- Georgetown, Guyana, 20 Nov (CANA) -- The Foreign Ministry has announced that Dr Cedric Grant has been appointed ambassador to the United States. Grant has been high commissioner to the United Kingdom since 1977 and he replaces Lawrence Mann. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1500 GMT 20 Nov 81 FL]

DAYSI BOUTERSE PROMISES PARLIAMENTARY RULE

FL242224 Bridgetown CANA English 2218 GMT 24 Nov 81

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 24 Nov (CANA) -- Suriname's army chief Lt. Colonel Daysi Bouterse has assured Surinamers that there will be a return to parliamentary rule in the country after a new constitution already drafted has been discussed and adopted by the entire nation.

Suriname has been without parliamentary rule since 25 February 1980 when the army overthrew the Henk Arron administration, replacing it with a civilian-military regime headed by President Dr. Henk Chin A Sen. The constitution was also suspended.

Speaking at the installation of a "peoples committee" in Paramaribo, Lt Colonel Bouterse however did not set a time-table for the return to parliamentary government. In what appeared to be a direct reply to calls being made by some sections of the community for a return to parliamentary government, Bouterse declared: "Some people are now screaming their heads off for a return to constitutional government. But when we had a constitution, there was corruption. We are dealing effectively with these matters." Suriname will have a constitution but it must first be discussed by the people and approved, he declared.

A commission appointed last year to propose a new constitution submitted its proposals late August for consideration by the government.

BURNHAM ACCUSED OF PROVOKING INCIDENT IN SURINAME

FL270038 Bridgetown CANA in English 2342 GMT 26 Nov 81

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 26 Nov (CANA) -- Guyana's President Forbes Burnham has been accused by a Suriname Government official of externalizing his country's problems through recent acts of aggression against the Dutch-speaking republic. This was a reference to an incident on 3 November when the Suriname authorities said a Guyanese plane with defense force personnel on board made an unauthorized landing at the airport here. They also said that Guyanese soldiers had twice shot at a Suriname military outpost at Coeroeni -- an area in dispute between the two neighboring countries.

Speaking at the installation ceremony of a people's committee, Ron Landburg, coordinating secretary of the People's Mobilization Committee for the powerful National Military Council (NMC), said Guyana was riddled with internal problems and that the people no longer wanted Mr Burnham. "The country's economy has collapsed and the situation there has been described as very bad," Mr Landburg stated.

Mr Landburg and Sergeant Emile Cairo were among the several overseas delegations which attended the recent biannual congress of Guyana's ruling People's National Congress (PNC), led by President Burnham. They said that they were also made honorary members of the PNC. Mr Landburg said that as a result of Guyana's actions, the Guyanese leader was hoping to create an "anti-Suriname attitude" in Guyanese national living here. He warned that the Suriname Government would take measures against this.

"We must ask ourselves why Burnham has done this? He simply wants to distract attention from the internal problems in Guyana. We must not make the mistake to attack the Guyanese here, but instead the Guyana Government," the Suriname official said.

He added: "Guyanese are our brothers and we must regard them as such. They are making a contribution to this country. It is embarrassing to Mr Burnham to have them here, since people do not normally leave one developing country to go to another. They go to the developed countries. The fact that these Guyanese are here is embarrassing to Mr Burnham and his government who have created a bad situation there. This is why the Guyanese had to leave their homes and come here."

FISHING INDUSTRY TO GET AID FROM JAPAN, SWEDEN

FL261911 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 26 Nov 81

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 26 Nov (CANA) -- Japan has offered to provide technical assistance to Suriname to help it develop its industry. [as received] The offer was made during the just concluded visit here of three members of the Japanese Overseas Fishing Cooperation Foundation.

During their 2-week stay, the mission toured Suriname's main fishing areas accompanied by senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The Japanese identified an area called the Copename Point, located in the Saramaca district, as a suitable location for the setting up of a fishing base. A release from the Ministry of Agriculture said they would submit a report on their findings and would be willing to return here around the middle of next year for further discussions.

Meanwhile, a West German company which has been carrying out research on fin-fish exploitation for the past 2 years, has announced it would like to continue this assistance to the former Dutch colony. A report on the progress of their research so far was the focal point of a workshop held recently on fin-fish exploitation within Suriname's fishing grounds. The West Germans work is under a technical assistance agreement between the two countries.

In another related development, Sweden too has announced that it is willing to assist Suriname in the area of fishing. An official release here said the offer came out of a visit here earlier this year by the country's newly-accredited ambassador.

Recent statements by the military-backed government indicate that the fishing industry offers good opportunities for the development of the country's economy.